



Job scheme for 10,000 to fight crime

A Government scheme to pay 10,000 offenders £60 a week, funded by the Home Office and the Manpower Services Commission, will be announced later this month. The purpose is to tackle the links between lack of jobs and crime. Rising unemployment has led to an increase of 20 per cent over two years in crimes involving young people

page 2

Pym's miss

Mr Francis Pym, Foreign Secretary, has dropped plans to visit Saudi Arabia during his forthcoming Gulf tour. The Saudis made it clear he was unwelcome after Downing Street's refusal to meet an Arab League delegation including the PLO.

Court vigil

Twenty women were continuing a vigil which they began on New Year's Day outside Newbury Magistrates' Court, in Berkshire, in protest at the arrest of women from the Greenham Common peace camp

Page 2

Teachers' plea

The Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association, Britain's third largest teachers' union, says that parents and children who assault teachers should be prosecuted. It alleges inadequate support for victims from their local education authorities.

Page 3

THE TIMES

The Times returns today after an industrial dispute which caused the loss of eight issues since December 21.

● The story of the stoppage,

● Leading article, page 9

● Animal review,

pages 14 and 15

● For the record,

pages 4, 7 and 19

BR threat

British Rail faces a closed shop confrontation with the National Union of Railwaymen over the growing numbers of union members resigning. About a hundred members are believed to have resigned after being disciplined by the union.

Page 2

Lebanon talks

The third round of negotiations between Israel and Lebanon opens today in the Lebanese town of Khaide, where the Americans will take part in an attempt to break the deadlock over normalizing relations.

Page 5

Bounty link

Mr Thomas Christian, the radio operator on Pitcairn Island in the Pacific, has been made an MBE. He is the great-great-grandson of Fletcher Christian, leader of the mutiny on the *Bounty*.

Fall Honours list, Pages 12, 13

Tornado doubt

None of the first 400 engines produced for the Tornado, NATO's new multi-role combat aircraft now entering service, fully met the required performance standards.

Page 13

Pope plot theory

Dr Henry Kissinger claims there is "convincing evidence" that Mr Yuri Andropov, as head of the KGB, "had a hand in" the plot which led to the attack last year on the Pope.

Page 6

Miller's opinion

In his first article for *The Times* today, David Miller, former chief sports writer for the *Daily Express*, condemns professional sportsmen for knowing the price of everything but the value of nothing. He says that the public's interest in sport will continue to wane if they cannot be certain that what they are paying to watch is bona fide.

Page 17

Leader, page 9

Letters: On nuclear arms, from Professor Otto Pick, and others; divorce, from Mr C. B. Chandler; old battlefields, from Dr J. R. Macdonald.

Leading articles: The new year; return of *The Times*

Features, page 8

Helmut Schmidt on where Britain stands after 10 years in the EEC; the hazard Olympic athletes will face in Los Angeles

Page 7: Anniversaries of 1983

Page 14 and 15: Review of 1982

Page 16: Obituaries of 1982

Obituary, page 10

Caron John Collins, Arthur Rubinstein

Danish fishing fleet sets sail to defy Britain

By Our Foreign Staff

About 100 Danish fishing vessels set out from ports along the west coast of Jutland yesterday and are heading for confrontation with British fishing patrol boats.

Despite storm warnings in the North Sea, the boats left Esbjerg, Helsingør, Hvide Sande and Hirtshals and this afternoon they will be joined by Mr Kent Kirk, a European Member of Parliament and trawler owner who has said he will fish for sprat off Newcastle.

The aim of my action is to get a ruling from the European Court confirming Danish fishermen's rights," he said.

"We intend initially to keep out of the British 12-mile offshore zone of course," Mr Kirk told *The Times*, "but we know from past experience that sprat are often easiest to catch near the coast and we intend to fish right up to the British beaches if necessary."

A spokesman for the Danish Sea Fishery Association, however, denied that the Danish vessels represented in any way a new "Viking invasion".

"Our fishermen have no intention of provoking the British," he said, "they are not going to do anything illegal, only fish industrial fish outside the British 12-mile zone."

The prospect of a Danish armada was played down by the Ministry of Agriculture in London. Officials said that the combination of the New Year holiday and the gale warnings would deter many of them from crossing the North Sea.

Fishing over the weekend was said to be very light, with fewer than a dozen boats in the northern area of the North Sea. On Saturday a small trawler was sighted by an RAF Nimrod about 100 miles east of Wick on the north-east coast of Scotland, and on Friday two other vessels were boarded by Royal Navy patrols. Nothing illegal was found.

With the most likely "battle-ground" seen as the Shetlands and the Minches, off the west coast of Scotland, the Scottish fisheries service has been placed on full alert.

All six of its protection vessels are at sea, under the control of a special operations room in Edinburgh and, together with the Ministry of Agriculture, which is responsible for England and Wales, it can call on all alert.

Meanwhile Cornish fishermen are angry at the lifting on Saturday of a two-month ban on factory ships off Cornwall.

Two Russian ships have already arrived and another is expected today.

Jobless total hidden says Williams

By George Clark

The Government is "playing politics" with the unemployed and issuing misleading figures about the jobs shortage. Mrs Shirley Williams, the Social Democratic Party's spokeswoman on employment, said yesterday.

She published a detailed analysis of figures derived from Government sources and rejected the Government's statement that the total of unemployed in November was 3,063,026. The true total of those seeking work was 3,865,104, she said. The job shortage total including "those who have lost all hope of a job, plus those on temporary Government make-work schemes" was 5,202,104.

The Government knows that more people will be put out of work in 1983, but all it offers is cosmetics instead of a cure," she said. "The Government is trying to hide the true jobless figure because its economic policies have failed totally."

Mrs Williams said that Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, would produce year-end unemployment figures on Thursday which would be "doctored". She promised that each month she would issue four sets of figures, alongside those of Mr Tebbit, to give the true position.

Instead of announcing how many people were unemployed, Mr Tebbit would merely report

how many unemployed people were drawing social security benefits. The December figures were likely to be almost the same as those for November, but the total could be expected to shoot up significantly in January.

The Government has already come under attack from Labour front-benchers over the change in the autumn in the method of calculating the total.

Mrs Williams said that with

Mr Tebbit's measure the total in November was 3,063,026. This she believed, was equivalent to 3,865,104 on the old basis of counting those registered as unemployed.

Mr Tebbit did not take into account the "hidden" or unregistered unemployed, which brought the total up to 3,865,104. The Government's Labour Force Survey explicitly confirmed the number of "hidden" unemployed to be 447,000 in 1981 and that number would have risen since in line with registered unemployment.

But the Government figures also took no account of the number of people who would work if given the chance, but who were so disengaged by the slump that they had dropped out of the labour force entirely. Moreover, it understated the number of jobs which needed to be generated to achieve full employment.

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Work on heart-lung transplants

Mr John Wallwork, a consultant thoracic surgeon at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, is carrying out preliminary research with animals which may in time make it possible for his team to do a combined heart-lung transplant on human patients (Our Medical Correspondent writes).

Dr Norman Shumway, under whom he has worked in Stamford, in the United States, has successfully carried out this operation six times, with four of the patients surviving.

Pulmonary palpitation - high blood pressure in the circulation leading to the lungs - would make it impossible to find a new heart to cope with the work load demanded. But the improved immunosuppressant drug, Cyclosporin A, has made possible a combined heart-lung transplant, with both organs being renewed.

Surgical staff at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, one of Britain's two transplant units, yesterday expressed surprise and amusement at the news. They did agree, however, that the basic research work necessary had been started.

Murder riddle of drug dealer

Scotland Yard murder squad detectives are flying to Italy later this month in search of clues to the death of Mr Sergio Vaccari, aged 43, a wealthy London cocaine dealer (Stewart Tander) writes).

He was found stabbed at his home in Holland Park, west London, last September, a week after returning from Rome. Cocaine was found in his flat.

Briton accused over death

James Whiteley, aged 36, a British businessman, is flying to West Germany to face a manslaughter charge which carries a five-year term if he is convicted.

Mr Whiteley, who runs a painting contractor's firm, was working in Glidde when a German worker was killed by electric shock. Under German law an employer is held responsible if lives have been endangered. Mr Whiteley was allowed to return to Devon for Christmas.

Public support over park

Public support for the National Trust of the Studley Royal Country Park and Fountains Abbey in North Yorkshire, is mounting after the instruction by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, that private enterprise bids should be considered by the county council, the park's owners (Ronald Tannahill writes).

Mr John Garrett, Yorkshire's regional director of the Trust, said last night that letters of support and money were flooding into the trust's offices at York, including one from Mr Eric Orton, leader of Harrogate District Council.

No news of yacht

Concern was growing yesterday for Mr Wayne Dickinson, 38, the American computer technician who set out two months ago to sail to England in a nine-foot yacht God's Tear (Craig Seton writes).

Last week Falmouth Coastguards asked shipping in the Atlantic to look out for the tiny boat. Yesterday a coastguard spokesman said there had still been no sighting.

Ym names aide

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, has appointed Mr Alan Moynihan, aged 26, as his part-time political assistant. He is prospective Conservative candidate for Wimborne, east.

Resignations from NUR lead to fears of closed shop confrontation

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Officials of the National Union of Railways are to hold talks with British Rail soon over the growing number of union members resigning of being disciplined, which could lead to a closed shop confrontation.

The numbers involved are small - about a hundred are thought to have resigned from the NUR, which has a total membership of more than 160,000 - but the union is expected to press for implementation of its closed shop agreement with British Rail, which could lead to the men losing their jobs.

The members have resigned after being disciplined by the union for not obeying the instruction to strike last June. About 12,500 NUR members who defied the strike are denied legal representation at hearings and tribunals, and cannot vote in elections for TUC or Labour Party delegations.

The penalties last in the main for two years and British Rail said yesterday that each case was being treated on merit. In addition to resigning from the union, rail workers have to cease the management to cease

deducting union dues from their pay.

A British Rail official said several of those applications, from people who were "generally fed up with the NUR", had been rejected and management accepted cases where it could be shown that resignations arose directly from disciplinary action.

The meeting is likely to take place within the next two months.

Employers in the water industry are to maintain their firm stance and refuse to improve a 4 per cent pay offer in the face of a threatened damaging national strike unless the unions modify their pay claim.

Ballotting among the 20,000 water and sewerage workers in the General, Municipal, Boiler-makers and Allied Trades Union ends tomorrow and is expected to show a substantial majority in favour of the industry's first prolonged national industrial action.

Union leaders are to meet next week to analyse the voting results, but any industrial action is some way off. The National Water Council has agreed tentative dates before the end of next week for talks.

Security policy queried again

By Craig Seton

New assurances by the Government and the police in Northern Ireland that there is no new "shoot to kill" policy for suspected terrorists in the province were rejected yesterday by Mr Seamus Mallon, the deputy leader of the mainly Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party.

Eight men have been shot dead in the past three months, seven in incidents involving the RUC, which has come under increasing pressure from Catholic politicians to explain what they claim is a tough new policy.

The prime minister has described the allegations as rubbish, and Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said Lord

Gowrie, one of his junior ministers, have gone out of their way to "counter increasing criticism of the security forces."

Suspicion of a new policy began when three known Provisional IRA men were shot dead, according to the police, when they drove through a police road block in Lurgan, Co Armagh.

Mr John Hume, the leader of the SDLP, accused the security forces of "legalised murder" and yesterday called for an independent investigation of recent incidents in Northern Ireland where men shot dead and "minimum force was not used, as laid down in the regulations of the security forces" (The Press Association reports).

The Cardinal, speaking on Irish radio, said one of the men killed in Armagh had said a few weeks earlier that he had been threatened with death by members of the security forces.

Dawn television starts in a fortnight

The jingles of battle at breakfast time

By Kenneth Gosling

Israel and Russia in chess lead

From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent
Hastings

At the end of round four in the ICL Grandmaster chess tournament in Hastings, the lead was shared by the Israeli master, Yaakov Murei, and the Soviet grandmaster, Raisel Vaganian, three points ahead of the British grandmaster, Jonathan Mestel, who has two and a half points and one postponed a game.

Then comes the Yugoslav grandmaster, Vladimir Kovacevic, with two and a half points, followed by the grandmaster, Vladimir Tukmakov of the USSR, with two, and one adjourned game, which he looks likely to win. The US grandmaster, Ronald Henley, also has two points.

Four players, grandmasters Ivan Fagor (Hungary), and Lubomir Flasnik (Czechoslovakia), and international masters, Smitri Gurevich (US), and Nigel Short (UK) have one and a half points each.

Results from round four: Kovacevic 1, Fagor 1, Flasnik 1, Henley 1, Murei 1, Tukmakov 1, Mestel 1, Vaganian 1, Kovalev 1, Short 1, Vaganian 1/2, Mestel 1/2, Henley 1/2, Kovalev 1/2, Murei 1/2, Fagor 1/2, Short 1/2.

Round three: Kovacevic 1, Fagor 1, Flasnik 1, Henley 1, Murei 1, Tukmakov 1, Mestel 1, Vaganian 1, Kovalev 1, Short 1, Vaganian 1/2, Mestel 1/2, Henley 1/2, Kovalev 1/2, Murei 1/2, Fagor 1/2, Short 1/2.

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Round two: Kovacevic 1, Fagor

Teachers call for tougher policy to combat violence in classroom

By Lucy Hedges, Education Correspondent

Parents and children should be prosecuted for assaulting teachers. Britain's third biggest teacher's union, the Assistant Masters and Mistresses' Association, said in a policy statement published yesterday.

Although the union, which has 90,000 members, says it is impossible to estimate the number of teachers assaulted each year, it claims that the numbers reported to its head-quarters has increased.

"It is our impression that physical attacks on teachers must now be considered as a distinct occupational risk."

The association, calling for more support from education authorities for teachers who face physical and verbal abuse every day, lists some cases which, it claims, are not unusual.

They include a London

teacher attacked by a boy aged 14 who was 6ft tall. "The boy had Mr J's head trapped between his legs and deliberately took one of his fingers, twisting it until it broke with an audible crack."

Mr K, a teacher in a West Country school who was four months pregnant, asked a girl to pick up some litter. The girl swore at and then attacked Mrs K, who was bruised, suffered shock and had to remain at home the next day.

Mr M rebuked a boy of 13 at a large Midlands comprehensive school for making a "V-sign" at a woman teacher. The boy's mother demanded to see Mr M and started shouting, and while Mr M was trying to persuade her to go to his office the boy's elder brother hit the teacher concerned three or four times with a pick-axe handle. Meanwhile, the mother was trying to claw the teacher's face.

The union, which insures its members against serious assault, says teachers get poor support from education authorities.

"When pupils commit assaults, head teachers, governing bodies and local education authorities are too frequently reluctant to take positive action", the document says. It was also very difficult to get the police involved.

The document says that councils should gather information about assaults on teachers, head teachers should notify the police after an assault and the assailant should be removed from school or the teacher concerned should not be required to teach him or her.

Papers reveal an earlier action

The other invasion scare

By Peter Hennessy

Secret files declassified by the Government tomorrow under the 30-year rule show that Sir Winston Churchill had his own Falklands crisis in 1952. Fearful

that the Argentine dictator, President Juan Peron, was preparing to invade the islands, the Prime Minister ordered the dispatch of 30 Royal Marines

Churchill's Falklands Crisis, 1951-52

February 12, 1951 Peron says Argentina will not take military action in Antarctic regions but "scientific expeditions will step by step take possession of them".

December 16 Argentine "task force" of six ships sails from Buenos Aires for Antarctic. British Naval Attaché reports increase in rumours about Falklands.

Mid to late December, Argentina occupies abandoned British base at Hope Bay, in the Falkland Islands Dependencies, on northern tip of Antarctica.

December 31 British Air Attaché says Argentine Air Force ineffectual because of "the inability of pilots to comprehend that their duties require anything more than to fly pleasantly from A to B for lunch and back again".

January 5, 1952 British embassy reports articles in Argentine press warning out Falklands. January 22 Chief of Staff Committee meets in London to discuss threat to Falklands. Sir Stewart Mancz, Director-General of MI6, attends.

January 1 Incident at Hope Bay when Argentine, led by Navy Commander Diaz, fire machine guns over heads of British scientific party seeking to reoccupy base. Scientists return to survey vessel John Biscoe.

February 3 British embassy delivers

protest note to Argentine Foreign Minister.

February 4 Royal Navy frigate HMS Burghley Bay, dispatched from Part Staney to Hope Bay carrying Sir Miles Clifford, Governor of Falklands. Argentines agree to scientists coming ashore at Hope Bay.

February 11 British ambassador in Buenos Aires telegraphs: "We are now sure no offensive action is contemplated", after investigations by naval attaché.

Foreign Office reckons Argentines "have overreached themselves at Hope Bay" and will undertake no further provocations. But Churchill is not satisfied and orders sending of "a company of British infantry to Falkland Islands secretly and at once".

The story begins in February, 1951, when Mr Attlee's Labour Government was still in office. Sir Winston returned to power in October that year.

Thereafter Churchill's Falklands crisis melted away. Lord Heniker, Head of Chancery in the Buenos Aires Embassy in 1952, recalled yesterday: "If anything was going to happen about the Falklands it was going to be done later."

"They had to do other things internally first - Evita's eyes and his eyes were on that securing power. If there were a few bits of kudos going at no cost, then they might assert themselves."

But Peron's failure to go further has puzzled at least one Foreign Office man:

Mr Robert Cecil, head of the office's American Department in 1952, said yesterday: "It has occurred to me since last summer how peculiar it is that this jumped-up chap, Galtieri, should have done what he did when Juan Peron, the most powerful dictator in South America, with both the Army and the trade unions behind him, did not dare to".

Tomorrow Macmillan's housing drive that strained the economy.

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Winston Churchill with the Argentine dictator, Juan Peron, in 1951, in a more belligerent mood, he ordered a Royal Navy preemptive move against Argentine designs

Bringing the 'Met' into line with Britain

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Recommendations to bring the Metropolitan Police closer to the inspection system used by the Home Office to regulate other British police forces are expected to be proposed by Sir Kenneth Newman, the new commissioner of the London force, within weeks.

According to a senior police source, Sir Kenneth is considering closer links between the Metropolitan Police and the Home Office Inspectors of Constabulary. At the same time he is considering improvements in the system used by the London force to carry out internal inspections.

For the moment there is no intention of inviting the Home Office Inspectorate into London, but Sir Kenneth's proposals may go some way to allaying criticism that the Metropolitan Police remains exempt from the national inspection system and is allowed to regulate itself without a police authority other than the Home Office.

The recommendations will be made in a report on the current state of the Metropolitan Police and the need for improvements which is being prepared by Sir Kenneth for Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary.

The report was ordered in

Father of nurse to fight seat

The father of Nurse Helen Smith has announced that he will stand for Parliament as an independent candidate in the next general election.

Mr Ronald Smith, a former policeman, has spent the last three and a half years fighting to gain information which would shed new light on his daughter's death in Saudi Arabia.

In London inspections are carried out by a department headed by a deputy assistant commissioner and based in south London. Sections of the force are checked in a three-year cycle and reports made to the Home Secretary. The system was started in 1979.

The first cycle was completed in 1981, resulting in 69 reports being sent to the Home Office covering 45 branches and 24 districts. Bulletins are also issued within the force and senior officers keep a reference volume on the reports. The keynotes of the inspections are cost-effectiveness and police public relations.

Now Sir Kenneth has taken a look at the first fruits of the inspection system. He is expected to change the three year cycle, which may mean a larger inspection team. The system of inspection may also be reexamined.

Microlight Africa flight

By Ronald Faux

Mr Philip Berent's "great adventure" to Zimbabwe is to take off soon despite the odds. Mr Berent, aged 23, an economic graduate and recently qualified pilot, plans to fly a British made Pathfinder microlight aircraft from Salisbury, Wiltshire, to Harare (formerly Salisbury), setting a new distance record for these small aircraft.

He will be pursued along the ground by a Stonefield truck, the Scottish built rough terrain vehicle, with a support crew and spare parts on board.

Mr Berent, who is seized with

a keenness for "real flying" with air roaring past his ears, expects to take three months on the flight. He will be cruising at about 60 knots across France, Spain, Morocco, and 1,300 miles of Saharan Desert.

Political clearance for the 11,000-mile flight has been given, he says, for almost the entire route. He will make hope of about 300 miles a day using radio navigation and "pure map reading".

He will be in radio contact with the truck, driven by his uncle, who is a mechanic.



Old-fashioned fun: The smile on the face of Rachael Duncan, aged 10, from Sunderland, shows that the toys of yesteryear can provoke as much fun as the modern, computerized kind. The toy giving her so much amusement is a clockwork "bone shaker", part of a collection of historical toys displayed last week by Mr Frank Thompson (in background) at the London Transport Museum, in Covent Garden, London. (Photograph: Jonathan Player).

'Humanity and tact' call in rape inquiries

By David Nicholson-Lord

Police investigating rape cases must treat complainants with tact and sympathy, according to new Home Office guidelines which will be issued to forces in the next few weeks.

But Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, yesterday ruled out mandatory minimum sentences for rape and emphasized the responsibility of police to establish by their questioning of an alleged victim whether a rape prosecution would stand up to cross-examination.

Police tactics in investigating rape cases were strongly criticized after a television programme early last year showed

an aggressive interrogation of a complainant by Thames Valley police.

Lord Hailsham yesterday described this as "not necessarily typical" and added: "Before (police) bring a prosecution for what is really a horrible offence you have to be reasonably sure that there is a case which will stand up to cross-examination".

He also described current policy on rape sentencing as of "exceptional severity" and said he did not support the idea of

holding proceedings *in camera*.

In formulating the new guidelines, ministers have gone some way to accepting the arguments of some critics that an apparently unfriendly response by investigating officers deters many victims from reporting the crime to police.

The latest in a series of controversial rape cases came last month when a man aged 26 spent less than three months in custody after twice raping a girl aged six.

Epidemic of whooping cough past its peak

By Richard Evans

Last year's whooping cough epidemic, which claimed the lives of 14 young children, was almost certainly the worst on record since a national vaccination scheme was introduced in 1958.

By the middle of December 64,094 cases had been reported, and with new cases still running at more than 1,000 a week the 1978 record of 65,956 is expected to be broken.

The outbreak, which began in the autumn of 1981, reached its peak in the first week of September, when 3,317 new cases were reported. More than 1,000 were recorded during most weeks of 1982. That compares with a normal average of 200 to 300 cases a week and a total of about 20,000 for 1981.

The death toll of 14 in 1982, mainly involving babies under 12 months old, is the highest for more than a decade. In 1981 there were five fatalities. The Department of Health said that the latest statistics indicated that the epidemic was subsiding and should end by next spring.

Whooping cough is an acute bacterial disease which normally lasts for about two weeks. The symptoms include severe coughing accompanied by vomiting and it can cause severe lung and brain damage.

Health officials blame last year's outbreak on the sharp drop in the number of parents having their children immunized against whooping cough because of the vaccine's link with brain damage.

A £200,000 publicity campaign launched by the Government at the height of the epidemic led to an increase in vaccination, the Department of Health said.

The department says the risk of an unvaccinated child contracting the disease is between one in 16 and one in 30, and the risk of a child dying is one in 3,000.

ERNIE'S JACKPOTS

1982

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY
£250,000 17WP 323484 Suffolk	£250,000 14KP 102872 Surrey	£250,000 17ZN 301884 Fife	£250,000 4XB 896782 London (Outer Hamlets)	£250,000 78F 133163 Warwickshire
£100,000 7MP 337740 Hertfordshire	£100,000 4YB 469235 Cheshire	£100,000 18ZZ 512661 London (Southwark)	£100,000 18ZP 681751 West Midlands	£100,000 5F 770225 Dunbartonshire
3TT 349324 Leicestershire	12AN 117435 Cleveland	12AN 207642 Clywd	15XF 376327 Angus	4FT 170944 Bristol
16AZ 700642 Nottinghamshire	2HN 397201 Essex	16WV 897161 West Sussex	1NL 836817 Fife	5BL 431824 London (Southwark)
18ZS 261485 Dorset	10WZ 958259 London (Haringey)	10WP 879146 West Yorkshire	16AK 352078 Kent	3KP 170090 Lincolnshire
3VW 745393 London (Camden)	£50,000 13ZT 814308 Surrey	£50,000 1ET 881395 Cheshire	£50,000 1XZ 120930 London (Merton)	25ZB 460902 Sussex
13VL 647350 Clwyd	15VS 450647 Cambridge	14ZV 430636 Cornwall	13AT 405878 Southampton	4EL 930359 Co Durham
6EB 947477 Blackpool	SMZ 854369 West Midlands	7B 509830 Wiltshire	12AF 439848 North Yorkshire	1XW 993113 Richmond upon Thames
XT 345328 Hertfordshire	8X 695081 Norfolk	88F 599397 Northampton	11W 497823 London (Hounslow)	71AL 346098 Dorset
1AN 495431 South	2HF 290308 London (Enfield)	9VS 865929 Suffolk	25,000 1WZ 713209 Kent	72Z 434303 Sheffield
8PW 880723 Overseas	TTL 077450 Northumberland	1KB 605578 London (Middlesex)	12W 252655 Swansea	£25,000 6FK 610066 Edinburgh
£25,000 19WZ 216021 Cheshire	9QW 929654 Surrey	13XB 854479 London (Wandsworth)	11Y 268682 Essex	17W 640412 Portsmouth
6LP 087502 London (Wandsworth)	TILK 322557 London (Haringey)	8VT 323942 Gloucestershire	9RP 696052 Lincolnshire	8J 369873 Dorset
13RL 785216 Kent	£25,000 19ZP 512202 London (Wandsworth)			11XN 267705 Lancashire
15KK 530272 London (Camden)	10AT 853237 Norfolk			12RF 410665 Berkshire
Belfast	10K 992411 Somerset			
23RL 942018	22V 778581 Coventry			
JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
£250,000 8K 863317 Surrey	£250,000 18V 458278 Leeds	£250		

PARLIAMENT December 20-23 1982

Thatcher clashes with Foot over Andropov disarmament proposals

DISARMAMENT

In clashes in the Commons with Mr Michael Foot, the Leader of the Opposition, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Foreign Secretary, last night questioned time on December 23 she was mystified that the Labour Party preferred a disarmament option where the Soviet Union had many intermediate range nuclear missiles and Britain had none. The danger would not be reduced by the Soviet leader, Mr Yuri Andropov's, proposals, but by having no nuclear weapons of intermediate range.

Mr Foot: We are concerned to have the best defence we can have without blowing the world to pieces. Has the had a chance to reconsider the report made to the House on Tuesday (December 21) about Mr Andropov's proposals? She said herself that she had not had time to read the full proposals. She made a most peremptory and slapdash reply to a matter of major importance.

Has she had the chance to consult the Foreign Office? It seems to have a very different view from her own on the way negotiations should be proceeded with?

Mrs Thatcher: The Foreign Office takes precisely the same view as the Foreign Secretary and I take. It is perfectly straightforward and simple. The Soviet Union has been offered a zero option on intermediate range nuclear missiles. That is by far the best for the Soviet Union and ourselves.

For those who hate nuclear weapons, and for peace, everywhere, that is the option we should go for. I am utterly mystified that members of the Opposition prefer to go for an option where we have none and the Soviet Union still has many.

Mr Foot: What she has said does not at all agree with what the Foreign Secretary said yesterday (December 22). He attempted to treat the matter seriously. Many others in Europe have responded positively, for example the Foreign Minister in West Germany.

What are we asking her to do to make up with the Foreign Office and negotiate that 1983 should be the most dangerous year in the history of the nuclear arms race. We want the British Government to do something constructive.

Mrs Thatcher: The danger will not be reduced by Mr Andropov's proposals, but by having no nuclear weapons of intermediate range. He is going to have one on the Soviet side. I do not want any. I want a zero option on both sides.

If he wants the official Foreign Office briefing, let me give it to him: "A continuing Soviet monopoly on longer range INF missiles in Europe with NATO alone implements the zero option would be unacceptable."

Mrs Foot: Did not our Foreign Secretary say yesterday that these proposals would be seriously examined? Which is the policy of the Government - the explosions of the Prime Minister or the considered response of the Foreign Secretary?

Mrs Thatcher: The policy of the Government is zero option. It is perhaps because some of us have stood firmly upon it and said that cruise missiles will be deployed unless we get satisfactory conclusions from the Soviet Union, that the Soviet Union is for the first time beginning to consider reducing. They have not a long way to go to make progress.

For the Soviet Union to have a monopoly on these weapons and us to have none is totally unacceptable to this side of the House.

Mr Foot: She should sort out these matters in her own government. It was pressure from the Opposition and from the peace movement throughout Europe which got the Geneva talks going. Mrs Thatcher's

government had not said a single word in favour of these talks before President Reagan himself was eventually persuaded to come forward in favour of them. We were in favour of them all along.

Mrs Thatcher: He is talking nonsense! (Conservative cheers). The proposals are very extensive for reducing strategic weapons, for a zero option on INF and substantial reductions on the intermediate range side. They were put forward in a well-known speech by President Reagan, all together, as an excellent package of disarmament proposals on a multilateral basis.

I must ask him whether he is for the zero option or whether he is prepared to have a monopoly of intermediate range nuclear missiles on the Soviet side and none for us? He must answer that question.

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Brightside, Lab): had asked on December 21: "Could we have an assurance from the Prime Minister, before we go away for the Christmas break, that she will examine with very great care the first speech made by Mr Andropov?"

Will she bring more care than prejudice into the examination of this speech? Will she and her party stand up to the anti-nuclear struggle in this country of sympathies? That will be the first speech made by Mr Andropov?

Mr Flannery: Many of us welcome Mr Pym's recognition that Mr Andropov's proposals were well set forward and that his position to negotiate on them is a welcome contrast to the total rejection of the proposals by President Reagan (Lab cheerers) which many of us deeply deplore.

But in the light of the fact that Mr Pym said on television last night that the West must examine Mr Andropov's proposals as part of "the overall balance of security" how on earth can Mr Pym refuse to take account of the British and French nuclear forces as part of this which demonstrates our resolve to protect ourselves?

Lord Belstead: I agree with that assessment. Provided we remain firm in the intention we have stated, that is the way most likely to get the British public to accept these measures.

Lord Brockway (Lab): Is it not the case that Andropov yesterday offered to reduce by more than two-thirds medium missiles in Europe and does this not follow the offer to cut SS20's, to withdraw missiles from central Europe, and proposals that nuclear missiles should not be used first?

In view of all these offers, is it not possible for the Government to have negotiations rather than mere rejection when they are made?

Lord Belstead: The Andropov offer is bogus. It endeavours to equate intermediate range land-based nuclear missiles, which only the Russians hold, targeted on every single country in Western Europe, with strategic systems which France and the United Kingdom hold. That is not equating like with like.

Mr Pym: I said yesterday that if Mr Andropov's suggestion meant that, in principle, the Soviet Union was prepared to reduce the SS20s, that would seem to be a small step in the right direction. On my readiness to negotiate, I made clear in the debate on these were ideas that were floated. They were only informed at this stage. Mr Andropov spoke publicly of them yesterday.

When negotiations restart at the end of January, full details will be available. But from what we know already, these are clearly aimed at these proposals and it is right and fair to indicate this. We must look at them with the greatest care.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on Foreign and Commonwealth affairs, said it was Mr Pym's duty, and his right, to work for peace against "the one woman walking disaster area who attempts to sabotage all his initiatives?"

Mr Frank Allam, (Salford, East, Lab) asked what was wrong with Mr Andropov's offer that Soviet missiles in Europe should not exceed those of Britain and France as at present deployed?

Does today's refusal even to negotiate on that offer, he went on, to indicate that the missiles are bound to come and that the nuclear arms race will finally get out of control, or will it need a change of government at Westminster to stop that?

Mr Pym: The understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union on the INF issue is the master of parity between them. Mr Andropov's speech yesterday is the first public statement of their position. The full details are not yet available. But I have no doubt they will be when the negotiations resume in Geneva at the end of January.

The point about the difference between the Soviet Union and the West, Russia and the United States, is in the equation as to the nature of the missiles, which is vital that the parties concerned must agree on the facts of the situation before they can make progress.

No, it is not certain or inevitable that the missiles will come to Europe at the end of this coming year. If arms control negotiations succeed, it is possible for the two sides.

The negotiations are about parity between the US and the Soviet Union. In any case our Polaris nuclear force is essentially a strategic missile. For all these reasons the British system is not part of the negotiations and they are targeted on every country in western Europe.

£97m for Arts Council

The Government's proposed grant to the Arts Council of Great Britain for 1983-84 would be £92m, which represents an increase of 7 per cent on 1982-83. Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, announced on December 20.

Mr Walker: Yes.

brought to its knees by military means.

In the Falklands, deterrence failed, partly because of the lack of in-place forces. Now more and another time it would surely pay for Britain to destabilize the current situation on the Central Front. With 55,000 British provided its share of a political contribution, mirrored by the American contribution of more than 200,000 troops committed to the same task.

Nothing could be more damaging to Britain's national interests than a move by her to reduce her commitment on the continent of Europe. The Falklands experience offered no lessons on this score.

A partial United States withdrawal from the defence of Europe, if it came about, might bring about a more determined European attempt to arrive at a collective security arrangement among the European members of the North Atlantic. But it might, more possibly, fan pressures by neutralist groups within Europe to seek closer accommodation with the Soviet Union.

Detente may be one thing (he said) and I favour it, but a shift among our European allies towards greater political and economic integration with the Communist bloc would seriously disturb the current balance of power in Europe against the interests of the United Kingdom base.

But Britain could no longer afford to be seen as a neutral, not acting in the same role as the United States. Even they had problems trying to pursue this task. Britain has no choice but to be ruthless in deciding its priorities. The strategy must come first and the Navy, Army and Air force will be tailored to fit that strategy, not vice versa.

The size and shape of Britain's forces must primarily reflect the challenge from Soviet technology in Europe and the East Atlantic. A lesson of the Falklands, which some disputed, but how he could not understand, was that surface ships were highly vulnerable to modern missiles.

As the 1980s progressed, the weight of the potential strike from these systems would be such that point defence systems, however multiplied, would be hard pressed to cope. It would be increasingly difficult to prevent some submarine-launched missiles in a world of nuclear blackmail in a world of nuclear missiles and some air-launched missiles and some air-launched missiles.

The right way for Britain was to retain her four main roles and to keep on the present course. He believed Britain had the resources to maintain that aim.

In spite of the fact that some critics see it otherwise (he said) the defence budget is not at present under strain. I know it suits the argument of the anti-Trident lobby to assert that it is.

But the pressures on him to add to the programme within the already agreed defence totals were much greater than any pressures to reduce the programme, to cut the forward growth. With the 3 per cent real growth until 1986 to which Britain was committed, the UK must maintain all their present defence

and out-of-area capability.

Those who proposed scaling off in a new direction to pursue the worldwide role must face the fact that changes in defence policy must be judged against the basic question of whether they would help or hinder the alliance, given that its cohesion represented 90 per cent of the defence of Britain. The prime

to add to their equipment programme further at this stage.

Beyond 1986, while equipment cost escalation could always cause problems, they had been careful not to over-programme in the longer term.

We still need (he said) to strengthen further our insurance against the Soviet air threat to the UK, particularly from long range attack over the North Sea.

With the resources at his disposal, several measures to enhance the air defence of these islands had been taken. The programme was going forward with the Nimrod early warning, the Tomcat air defence system and the air defence ground equipment. As a back up force, there would be the Hawk aircraft armed with Sidewinder and Bloodhound.

But we are still short of air defence aircraft (he continued) and the key decision for the future is whether to multiply Tornado air defence version with its sophisticated radar and modern stand off weapons. That is a key question.

The question was whether Britain would be able to afford this and also to go down yet another new road with the building of a more agile combat aircraft now provided for in a demonstrator.

There was laughter when Mr Nott added: This decision will be for 1983. I am glad I shall not have to take part in it.

His own opinion was that they required an aircraft that could be used on patrol in the North Sea for long periods by air-to-air refuelling and with the ability to hit approaching Soviet super sonic aircraft before they released their stand off missiles at the UK.

Another area for greater concentration in the future must be the development of the home defence and further build-up of the Tomcat system. A start had been made, but the programme needed to be accelerated.

There needed to be a shift in the Army equipment programme towards providing more mobility for the home defence forces on the one hand and for the BAOR reservists on the other.

His priorities here were the provision of a simple armoured vehicle with the further additions to the medium helicopter lift made last week, a move towards creating more air-mobile forces as a reserve for the British Corps to make it possible to move around the reserves.

It was in Europe that Britain faced the overwhelming preponderance of Soviet forces and it was only

with the arrival of the new generation of the British

Walker to protect UK fishing rights

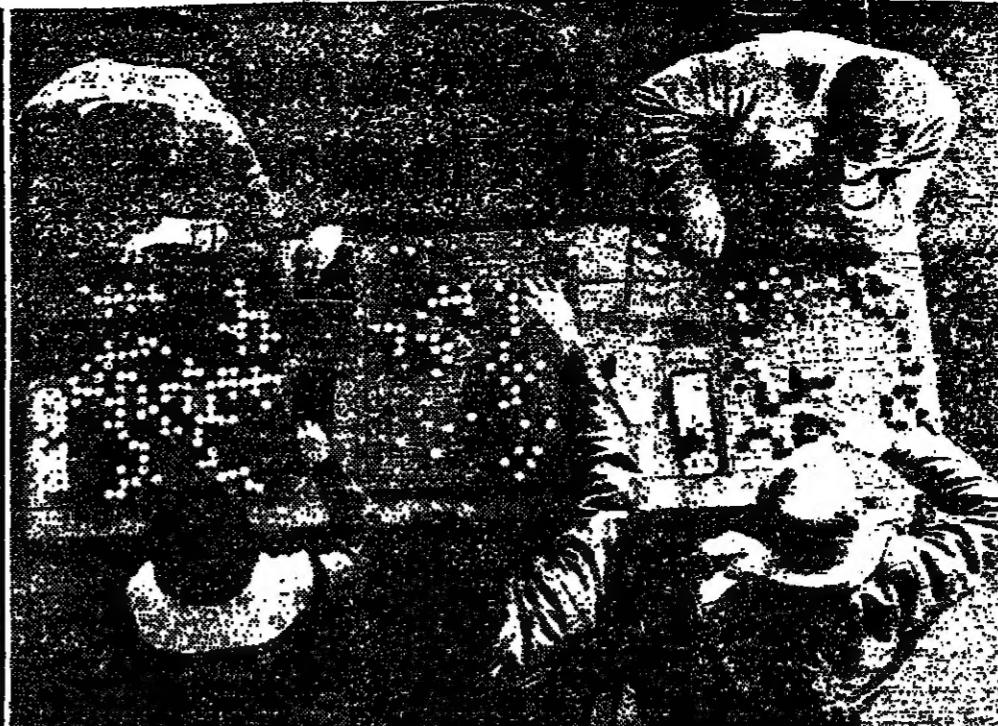
FISHERIES

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, announced on December 22 that he had signed orders effective from January 1 to enable Britain legally to defend its fishing stocks if Denmark attempted to fish up to Britain's shores. This followed the failure on December 21 of the Council of Fisheries Ministers to get a unanimous agreement on a revised common fisheries policy.

Answering Earl Alexander of Teesdale, (C), on current East-West disarmament negotiations, Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs said in the House of Lords on December 22.

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Answering Earl Alexander of Teesdale, (C), on current East-West



Your move or mine? At the four-day annual Open Go tournament in Covent Garden, London, which began on New Year's Day, about 150 enthusiasts from all over Europe are pitting their skills on this 3,500-year-old game (photograph: John Voos).

For the record

Thatcher's message is 'no compromise'

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher promised her supporters on Friday in a new year message that the resolution which characterized the Government's handling of the Falklands conflict will continue to be applied to its running of the country.

The Government will not compromise on its economic policies in the run-up to the general election because 1983 will begin to show that the British people are benefiting from the resolute approach. That was the Prime Minister's pledge in a buoyant message which nevertheless acknowledged that the cure for high unemployment could only be long and arduous.

Restructuring will be discussed in the new year. There is a great deal of work to be done. The proposals will be to 1983. Obviously the ideal basis of restructuring is one based on agreed fishing policy. I would hope that that would take place before the end of the year.

Lord Jenkins of Putney (Lab): Do you keep the dialogue going, the best way, is not to describe Mr Andropov's offer as bogus. The Russians regard President Reagan's zero option as equally bogus.

Trading insults is not the best way to keep negotiations going.

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How the British spend their money

Nearly 97 per cent of families in Britain have a television set, and nearly 76 per cent have a telephone, according to a government report on family spending. But while 96 per cent have a refrigerator and 81 per cent a washing machine, only 62 per cent have a car.

The average family in 1981 consisted of 2.73 people, with an average pre-tax income of £166.00 a week, reduced to £137.30 after tax. Average spending was £125.40 a week.

Britain, Mrs Thatcher said, was leading an unsettled and uncertain economic world back to sound money and steady progress.

Grim steel pledge

Mr Ian MacGregor, the British Steel chairman, issued a grim new year message to workers warning them of further cuts in the industry's fight for survival. In a letter to employees, Mr MacGregor pleaded with workers to "buckle down" in a year when there will be no central pay award.

While urging the men to tighten their belts, he offers no prospect of more money except on a local basis.

"We have explained to the unions that for 1983 we cannot afford the luxury of a central pay award. But this business will be prepared to develop the local payments schemes linked to their programme to reduce costs."

BBC unveils year of high quality drama

By Kenneth Golling

A better spread of new high quality programmes right across the new year, has been promised. The programmes contain a high element of new drama.

There will be two extra elements: the arrival of breakfast television and an example of

Lebanese talks please Israel despite deadlock

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

A new attempt to break the deadlock over normalization of relations which has so far prevented the drawing up of an agreement agenda between Israel and Lebanese negotiators will take place today when the third round of direct talks open with American participation in the Lebanese town of Khalde.

Despite the deadlock, Israeli ministers have expressed satisfaction at the atmosphere of the talks so far. Yesterday Mr Yitzak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, and Mr David Kimche, Israeli spokesman at the talks, briefed the Cabinet on the hours of discussion held last week.

The Cabinet also heard of new security measures taken by Israel in an effort to reduce the unacceptably high level of casualties among its troops based in the Lebanon's Chouf mountains - the scene of continuing clashes between Christian and Druze militiamen.

The Israeli negotiators have been instructed both by Mr Shamir and Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister, to stand firm on their basic demand that the concept of normalization, if not the precise word itself, should be expressed as an important item on the negotiating agenda. The Lebanese have been pressing for future relations to be within the framework of the 1949 armistice agreement with Israel which is null and void.

Sharon avoids questioning

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem

A last minute legal agreement yesterday prevented Mr Ariel Sharon, the Israeli Defence Minister, from having to make his second appearance on oath before the three-man inquiry investigating last year's Beirut massacre.

The controversial minister had been summoned to face cross-examination by Major-General Yehoshua Sagiv, the director of Israel's military intelligence. But it was agreed by lawyers acting for the two men that Mr Sharon would not have to face the scheduled questioning after he had submitted written answers to two questions which have not been publicized.

Both men were among nine senior Israeli political and military figures warned by the commission that its final report

might "harm" their standing. According to Israeli sources, General Sagiv wished to question Mr Sharon because he contends that he did worse both the Government and the minister of the danger of sending the Phalangists into West Beirut.

Last night a commission spokesman said that the written answers from Mr Sharon meant that the panel had now completed hearing testimony from the nine - including Mr Menachem Begin the Prime Minister - who were formally warned that they might be found in dereliction of duty.

Although no final date has yet been set for completion of the report, it is understood that interim findings could be made public before the end of this month.

The speed with which the

commission has undertaken its delicate task has impressed diplomats monitoring its work. There is now a consensus among foreign observers that any fears that it might provide a whitewash of the Government's role have been eliminated.

Most political parties have been marking time until the report is finished. It could be the catalyst forcing the country into early elections which Mr Begin has been pressing for, but which until now have been blocked.

The Prime Minister has let it be known that he will immediately attempt to bring about an election if even the slightest blame is directed against him personally. Should that prove the case, the most common date now being mentioned by commentators is November.

Failure to reach any agreement on the precise definition of normalization, a term which the Lebanese Government regards as unacceptable in view of its own vulnerable position in the Arab world, is believed to be the central sticking point that has prevented the drawing up of an agenda for beginning the talks proper. All American compromise suggestions have so far been rejected.

One idea which will be made this week is the establishment of sub-committees in which controversial issues such as normal relations could initially be discussed away from the main plenum. Israel has indicated that its delegation will be willing to compromise on the wording but not on the principle of normalization which it hopes will lead to something close to a peace treaty.

The Israeli appear undeterred by the strong resistance from Lebanon to the concept of normalization. Political observers here are convinced that it is one price which the Begin Government is determined to extract as a result of the costly war.

The foreign ministry also points out that Israel has already made two important concessions by dropping its demands that a formal peace treaty be signed and that the Jerusalem be one of the two venues for the twice weekly talks which are now expected to drag on for months.

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Private schools for China

From David Bonavia, Peking

The Chinese authorities are encouraging different kinds of stop-gap measures, including private schools to make up the deficiency of teachers, school-rooms, books and equipment, which is the legacy of the Cultural Revolution and its assault on formal schooling.

In Peking and provincial cities unemployed intellectuals have opened schools for private students offering courses in such diverse subjects as tailoring, foreign languages, typing and chicken-raising.

There are also private art and drama schools and courses in accounting and the use of the abacus. Typical fees range from about £3 to £6 for half-year courses.

This means that a class of around 30 pupils can provide a down the task of making private teacher with a living primary school attendance wage by Chinese standards, and universal in the rural areas, and

there are few urban families which really could not afford the fees.

The disadvantage of private teaching, according to one person who has been concerned with it, is that there is no guarantee of a job at the end of the course. University students are automatically given jobs when they graduate, and state school leavers go onto a waiting list for employment.

Some parents prefer to send their children to a private school because, having paid their fees, the pupils observe better discipline. At some secondary schools the level of discipline is very low.

The five-year plan recently disclosed at the session of the National People's Congress lays down the task of making secondary schools the level of discipline is very low.

The country has turned its back on Mao Tse-tung's disengagement of formal education, but the damage done in the late 1960s and early 1970s is severe, and cannot be repaired in a hurry.

TENDERS MUST BE LODGED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW ISSUES (X), WADING STREET, LONDON, EC4M 9AA, NOT LATER THAN 10.00 AM ON THURSDAY, 6TH JANUARY 1983 OR AT ANY OF THE BRANCHES OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND OR AT THE GLASGOW AGENCY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND NOT LATER THAN 3.30 PM ON WEDNESDAY, 5TH JANUARY 1983.

ISSUE BY TENDER OF £500,000,000

2½ per cent EXCHEQUER STOCK, 1987

MINIMUM TENDER PRICE £84.00 PER CENT

PAYABLE IN FULL WITH TENDER
INTEREST PAYABLE HALF YEARLY ON 24TH FEBRUARY
AND 24TH AUGUST

This Stock is an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the
Finance Investments Act 1961. Application has been made to the Council of The
Stock Exchange for the Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorized to receive
tenders for the above Stock.

The principal of and interest on the Stock will be a charge on the National Loan Fund, with
reference to the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

The Stock will be repaid at par on 26th February 1987.

The Stock will be registered at the Bank of England or at the Bank of Ireland, Belfast, and will be
transferable, in multiples of one penny, by instrument in writing in accordance with the Stock
Transfer Act 1963. Transfers will be free of stamp duty.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on 24th February and 24th August. Interest rates will be transmitted by post.
The first payment will be made on 24th August 1983 at the rate of £1.754 per £100 of the Stock.

Tenders must be lodged at the Bank of England, New Issues (X), Wading Street, London, EC4M
9AA not later than 10.00 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 6TH JANUARY 1983 OR AT ANY OF THE BRANCHES OF THE
BANK OF ENGLAND OR AT THE GLASGOW AGENCY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND NOT LATER THAN 3.30 PM ON
WEDNESDAY, 5TH JANUARY 1983 OR 3.00 PM ON THURSDAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1983.

Transfers must be accompanied by payment in full, i.e. the price tendered (minimum of £84.00) for
every £100 of the nominal amount of Stock tendered. A separate cheque must accompany each
tender and must be drawn on a bank in, and be payable in, the United Kingdom, the Channel
Islands or the Isle of Man.

Tenders must be for a minimum of £100 Stock and for multiples of Stock as follows:-

Amount of Stock tendered for	Multiple
£100-£1,000	£100
£1,000-£2,000	£500
£2,000-£4,000	£1,000
£4,000-£8,000	£2,000
£8,000-£16,000	£4,000
£16,000-£32,000	£8,000
£32,000 or greater	£16,000

Her Majesty's Treasury reserves the right to reject any tender or any part of any tender and may therefore allow to tenderers that have drawn up tenders in descending order of preference, tenders to be made to tenderers whose tenders are at or above the lowest tenders at which Her Majesty's Treasury decide that any tender should be accepted.

All tenders will be made at the minimum tender price. All tenders will be made at the all-tender price which will be the lowest tenders made at the all-tender price which will be accepted in full or in part. Any balance of Stock not allotted to tenderers will be allotted at the all-tender price to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

Letters of all-tender price will be issued in the name of the Bank of England, and in the name of the Bank of England, New Issues (X), Wading Street, London, EC4M 9AA, or by any of the branches of the Bank of England, on any date not later than 16th February 1983. Such receipts must be signed and must be accompanied by the letters of all-tender price. Letters of all-tender price must be completed registration form, may be lodged for registration without and any case they must be lodged for registration not later than 16th February 1983.

Tender forms and copies of this prospectus may be obtained by post or by application to the Bank of England, New Issues (X), Wading Street, London, EC4M 9AA, or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England, 25 St Vincent Place, Glasgow, G1 2ER; at the Bank of Ireland, 1st Floor, 20 Colmore Row, Belfast, BT1 2BN; at Malmaison & Co, 15 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1W 4AN; or at any office of the Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON

30th December 1982

THIS FORM MAY BE USED TENDER FORM

This form must be lodged at the Bank of England, New Issues (X), Wading Street, London, EC4M 9AA not later than 10.00 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 6TH JANUARY 1983, or at any of the branches of the Bank of England or at the Glasgow Agency of the Bank of England or at the Bank of England not later than 3.30 P.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 5TH JANUARY 1983.

Amount of above-mentioned Stock tendered for, being a minimum of £100 and in a
multiple as follows:-

Amount of Stock tendered for	Multiple
£100-£1,000	£100
£1,000-£2,000	£500
£2,000-£4,000	£1,000
£4,000-£8,000	£2,000
£8,000-£16,000	£4,000
£16,000-£32,000	£8,000
£32,000 or greater	£16,000

Sum enclosed, being the amount required for
payment in full, i.e. the price tendered (minimum of £84.00) for every £100 of the nominal amount of
Stock tendered for (shown in Box 1 above):-

I/W request that any letter of all-tender in respect of Stock allotted to me/us be
sent by post at my/our risk to me/us at the address shown below.

Dated _____

SIGNATURE _____
of, or on behalf of, tenderer

PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS

MR/MRS
MISS
FORENAME(S) IN FULL
SURNAME

FULL POSTAL
ADDRESS:-

POST-TOWN _____
COUNTY _____
POSTCODE _____

T

A separate cheque must accompany each tender. Cheques should be
made payable to "Bank of England" and to "Exchequer Stock".

Cheques must be drawn on a bank in, and be payable in, the United
Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the
Isle of Man.

The price tendered must be a
multiple of 25p and not less than the
minimum tender price. If no price is
stated, this tender will be deemed to
have been made at the minimum
tender price. Each tender must be
for one amount and at one price.

The explosion occurred at the
end of a period of intensified
anti-government guerrilla
activity following a South African
raid on December 9 against the
independent black enclave of

Johannesburg (Reuter) - a
bomb explosion yesterday
caused slight damage to the
Johannesburg Magistrates' Court, just 200 yards from the
city's security police headquarters in John Vorster Square.

No one was injured in the
blast, which left a pile of broken
glass outside the building, police
said.

The court building damaged
yesterday was recently the scene
of a long inquest into the death
of Dr Neil Aggett, the trade
union leader the first white to
die in security police custody.

A magistrate ruled last week
that no one, including police



"Guess what I'm bringing you for the New Year!"

East-West relations face year of missile complications

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

This year is likely to be a
complicated one in East-West
relations, especially in the two
rounds of nuclear arms talks
taking place in Geneva between
the United States and the Soviet
Union.

Efforts to form a new
coalition after the resignation of
Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemão,
the prime minister on December 19, have deeply split the
three-year-old right-wing
alliance of Christian Democrats,
Social Democrats, monarchists
and independents.

The Christian Democrats
and the alliance's junior partners,
yesterday appeared to be rapidly
crumbling after the party's grass
roots launched a campaign to
disown any leaders who tried to
form a new government with their
coalition partners.

Senhor Diogo Freitas do
Amaral, the party's president
and founder, resigned last
Wednesday in protest at the
Soviet Democrats' choice of
Senhor Vitor Pereira Crespo, former
Education Minister, as the new Prime Minister. He was
followed on Saturday by Senhor Basilio Horta, the acting party
chief.

However, the offer was
immediately rejected by the
United States, Britain and France.
The United States said
the proposal was unacceptable
because it would still leave the
Soviet Union with a monopoly of
intermediate-range missiles.
The decision on whether to
allow the right to form a new
government or call a snap
election rests with President
Eanes, a bitter foe of the
coalition.

The next elections are not
due until 1984, but the President
has said he would only
endorse the alliance's candidate
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The American rejection of
the Soviet offer on medium-
range missiles was followed by
what appeared to be conciliatory
American statements on the
progress of the strategic
negotiations.

The social democrats monarchists
and Christian Democrats
opposed the President's relection
in December, 1980.

United States officials empha-
sized that Nato remained
firmly behind all President
Reagan's "zero option" plan
which would eliminate all of the
Soviet Union's medium-range
missiles in exchange for a Nato
new year message clearly
stating that the Soviet Union would not
permit the United States to gain
unilateral military advantages.

PARIS: President Mitterrand has reaffirmed his country's commitment to an independent nuclear deterrent in a new year message which diplomatic
sources said was a clear rejection of the Soviet disarmament offer.

Speaking before he left
London for talks with politicians
in Washington, Mr Steel said
he would be discussing his
party's proposal that, if the
Geneva talks broke down, there
should be a freeze on the
production and deployment of
all nuclear weapons.

Mr Mitterrand's remarks, his
first on the nuclear arms issue
since Mr Andropov made his
offer in a speech on December
21, follow an initial French
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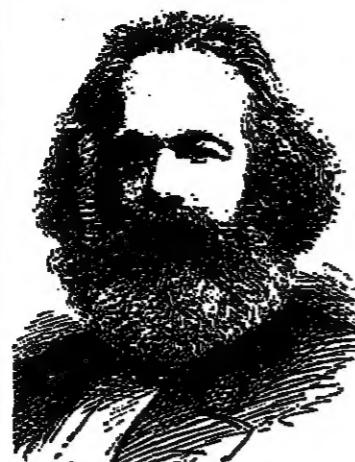
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Anniversaries of 1983

JANUARY

2 Captain Onslow of HMS Clio hoisted the British flag at Port Soledad, the Falklands Islands, the Argentines having been ordered to leave, 1833.
 3 Clement Richard Attlee, first Earl Attlee, Prime Minister, born London, 1883.
 13 Christopher Grappler, composer, born Kirchberg, Germany, 1883.
 17 Sir Compton Mackenzie, novelist, born West Hartlepool, 1883.



Detail from 'Found in the Street' by Gustave Doré

23 Gustave Doré, painter and engraver, died, Paris, 1883.
 Stendhal (Marie-Henri Beyle), novelist, born Grenoble, Switzerland, 1783.
 24 Friedrich Flotow, composer, died, Darmstadt, Germany, 1883.
 28 Charles George ("Chinese") Gordon, known as Gordon of Khartoum, born London, 1883.
 Ruby M. Ayres, novelist, born Watford, 1883.
 29 Vasily Zhukovsky, poet, born Tula, Russia, 1883.

FEBRUARY

13 Richard Wagner, composer, died, Venice, 1883.
 23 Samuel Pepys, diarist, born London, 1633.
 28 Michel de Montaigne, essayist, born Dordogne, 1533.
 René-Antoine de Réaumur, scientist, born La Rochelle, 1683.

MARCH

1 George Herbert, poet and divine, born Bemerton, Wiltshire, 1633.
 3 Sir Cyril Burt, psychologist, born Stratford-on-Avon, 1883.
 4 Bernard Gilpin - the "Apostle of the North" - died, Durham, 1883.
 5 Henry II born, Le Mans, France, 1133.
 10 Pedro Antonio de Alarcón, writer, born Guadix, Spain, 1833.
 13 Joseph Priestley, scientist, born Birstall Fieldhead, near Leeds, 1733.

APRIL

3 Washington Irving, writer, born New York, 1783.
 9 Edward IV died, London, 1483.
 10 Hugo Grotius, jurist, born Delft, Netherlands, 1583.
 12 Imogen Cunningham, photographer, born Portland, Oregon, USA, 1883.
 15 Stanley Melbourne Bruce, 1st Viscount Bruce of Melbourne, born Melbourne, 1883.
 21 Reginald Heber, missionary bishop, born Malpas, Cheshire, 1783.
 22 Richard Trevithick, inventor, died, Dartford, Kent, 1833.
 25 William the Silent, born Dillenburg Castle, Nassau, Netherlands, 1533.
 29 David Cox, painter, born Birmingham, 1783.
 30 Edouard Manet, painter, died, Paris, 1883.

MAY

5 Archibald Percival, 1st Earl Wavell, field-marshal, born Colchester, 1883.
 7 James Garner Berry, 1st Viscount Kemsley, newspaper proprietor, born Merthyr Tydfil, 1883.
 Johannes Brahms, composer, born Hamburg, 1833.
 9 José Ortega y Gasset, philosopher, born Madrid, 1883.
 15 Edmund Keen, actor, died, Richmond, Surrey, 1883.
 18 George Boeth, composer, died Lüneburg, Germany, 1733.
 Walter Gropius, architect, born Berlin, 1883.

JUNE

4 Garnet Joseph, 1st Viscount Wolsey, field-marshal, born County Dublin, 1883.

Greece will take back its refugees

From Mario Mediano, Athens

The free repatriation of Greek political refugees of the 1946-49 civil war from East European countries that sheltered them for the past 34 years, is expected to begin this month.

The decision to permit the mass return of the former communist insurgents who fled across the northern borders after an abortive attempt to seize power in Greece, was announced by Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister, on Christmas Day.

This week the Minister of Interior and Public Order issued a joint decision authorizing all persons of Greek ethnic origin who had fled after the civil war, to return after signing a simple petition at the nearest Greek consulate. This would set in motion also the procedure for the restoration of the Greek citizenship to 22,000 of them who were deprived of it.

The condition that only those of Greek ethnic origin will be allowed to return, is clearly designed to keep out any political refugees who adhere to the Yugoslav view that some of them are not Greeks but members of an "oppressed" Slav-Macedonian minority in this country.

Greece rejects this theory, accepting only that an ever-diminishing number of Greeks in the former areas speak a Slav dialect. The Foreign Ministry recently protested to Belgrade over a hostile Yugoslav press campaign on this issue which the Greek Note described as a "falsification of history".

Since the fall of the dictatorship in Greece in 1974, some 25,000 political refugees from the Eastern block were repatriated on an individual basis after a severe security screening. This procedure has now been abolished.

Polish martial law may last all year

Warsaw (Reuter). - A senior Polish official has indicated that martial law, suspended at midnight on New Year's Eve, may not be finally lifted before the end of this year.

Mr Kazimierz Barcikowski, one of the longest-serving members of the Politburo, said that complete lifting of martial law required common efforts by the authorities and society.

"It may perhaps, in my opinion, be worked out in the coming year," he told the party daily *Tribuna Ludu*.

The authorities have said the final lifting will take place only when the security and economic conditions are considered right. They have declined to indicate when this might be.

The suspension of military rule, which is hedged in by conditions and follows a gradual easing of restrictions, has had little impact on the average Pole. The most obvious signs - road blocks, military vehicles and patrols in the streets, overnight curfew and internment - were gradually removed during the 12 months and 18 days since the military takeover.

Less visible aspects, including provisions to control the workforce and prevent re-emergence of a Solidarity-style mass labour movement and to repress opposition, have been replaced by special powers which will have the same effect.

Strikes are allowed only within strict limits imposed by a new trade union law. Workers in enterprises which were militarized will still not be allowed to leave their jobs without management permission.

Workers who are found to have violated a generally-worded provision protecting law and order can be dismissed. A similar rule applies to students, and can apparently be invoked



Top: Clement Attlee shares a joke in Limehouse on the eve of Labour's landslide in 1945; above: Krakatoa before the eruption; and Sir Edward Burne-Jones at work on The Star of Bethlehem



28 Raphael, painter, born Urbino, Italy, 1483.

APRIL

20 William Chambers, publisher, died, Edinburgh, 1883.
 21 Elijah Fenton, poet, born Sherton, Staffordshire, 1683.
 23 Douglas Fairbanks, film actor, born Denver, Colorado, USA, 1883.
 28 Sir George Dyson, composer, born Halifax, 1883.

May

5 Archibald Percival, 1st Earl Wavell, field-marshal, born Colchester, 1883.
 7 James Garner Berry, 1st Viscount Kemsley, newspaper proprietor, born Merthyr Tydfil, 1883.

JUNE

10 John Maynard Keynes, economist, born Cambridge, 1883.
 12 Margaret Haig Thomas, Viscountess Rhondda, founder of Time and Tide, born London, 1883.

JULY

3 Franz Kafka, novelist, born Prague, 1883.
 6 Leopoldo Ariosto, poet and playwright, died, Ferrara, 1533.

AUGUST

1 John Maynard Keynes, economist, born Cambridge, 1883.
 2 Robert Moffat, missionary, died, Leigh, Kent, 1883.

SEPTEMBER

11 Ivan Mestrovic, sculptor, born Vrpolje, Yugoslavia, 1883.
 13 John Gally, prize-fighter and horse-racer, born Wick, 1783.

OCTOBER

15 Frederick Marquis, 1st Earl of Woolton, politician, born Manchester, 1883.

NOVEMBER

21 Alfred Nobel, founder of the Nobel prizes, born Stockholm, 1833.

DECEMBER

23 Queen Elizabeth by Marc Gehrts

29 Matthew Webb, swimmer, drowned in an attempt to swim across the Niagara rapids, 1883.
 30 Benito Mussolini, dictator, born Predappio, Italy, 1883.

AUGUST

1 Parcel post came into operation, 1883.

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1 Robert Moffat, missionary, died, Leigh, Kent, 1883.

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27 George II, born Herrenhausen Palace, Hanover, Germany, 1683.

NOVEMBER

29 Benito Mussolini, dictator, born Predappio, Italy, 1883.

DECEMBER

31 Alexander Borodin, composer, born St. Petersburg, 1833.

OCTOBER

31 Edwin Booth, actor, born Belair, Maryland, USA, 1833.

NOVEMBER

24 Philip Massinger, playwright, baptised, Salisbury, 1583.

DECEMBER

26 Charles Bradlaugh, radical, born London, 1833.

OCTOBER

28 St John Ervine, playwright, born Belfast, 1883.

10 Martin Luther, born Eisleben, Germany, 1483.
 11 Richard Doyle, caricaturist, died, London, 1883.

NOVEMBER

12 Alexander Borodin, composer, born St. Petersburg, 1833.

DECEMBER

13 Edwin Booth, actor, born Belair, Maryland, USA, 1833.

OCTOBER

14 James II, born London, 1633.

NOVEMBER

15 Lazar Walton, writer, died, Winchester, 1883.

DECEMBER

16 Orlando Gibbons, composer, born Oxford, 1583.

OCTOBER

17 Maurice Utrillo, artist, born Paris, 1883.

NOVEMBER

18 Gerald Hugh Tyrwhitt-Wilson, 14th Baron Berners, composer, born Bridgenorth, 1883.

DECEMBER

20 Jean Rameau, composer, 1683.

OCTOBER

22 Charles Bradlaugh, radical, born London, 1833.

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Ten years in Europe, 1: Helmut Schmidt

Time to forget the 'British problem'

This week marks the tenth anniversary of British entry into the EEC. *The Times* has asked six senior political figures from Europe and the Commonwealth to reflect on the hopes - lost and

fulfilled - of a turbulent decade for the European ideal. Today Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of West Germany 1974 to 1982, argues that there is no longer room for British doubts.

I have to start by declaring a personal interest: my long-standing attachment to Britain and my commitment to a European Community which includes Britain. I grew up in Hamburg, where some well-established citizens are proud of having their shirts tailored in London (conveniently ignoring the fact that, today, they are made in Hong Kong just as are those they can buy in Hamburg). My father had no money to spend on British shirts but made the great financial effort to send his 13-year-old boy for three weeks to attend school in Manchester.

Overstatement of the Year Award: To PC Alan Cram, who said the defendant called him a fascist pig, and added: "He even called me a West Ham supporter."

Understatement of the Year Award: To the Scottish vegetarian who stole a packet of pork chops and told the court: "I seem to do stupid things."

Devotion to Duty Award of the Year: Joint winners: Douglas Alexander of the Hotel Bristol, who put himself in the deep freeze in order to monitor the consistency of the Duke of Edinburgh's sorbet.

The staff at Gatwick Airport, who cleaned the tarmac for the Pope to kiss.

Household Hint of the Year Award: To the Department of Health spokesman who urged old people to wrap up, using old newspapers if necessary, if they were having trouble keeping their homes warm.

Discovery of the year Award (Environment): To the man in the *Khalesi* Times headline: "Much about earth still unknown, says expert."

Economy Package of the Year Award: To the three families spending a fortnight's holiday at Luton Airport. "We weren't actually trying to get anywhere" said one of their number. "But we do like a game of cards."

Job Creation Scheme of the Year Award: To the East Anglian businessman who planned to turn a former Sunday school chapel into a brothel.

Discovery of the Year Award (Biography): To the *Swindon Evening Advertiser*, which printed that for more than 70 years D. H. Lawrence had been regarded as something of a hero in Middle Eastern affairs.

Conservation of the Year Award: To the British Airports Authority who preserved the four-inch piece of Gatwick concrete kissed by the Pope.

Employment Opportunity of the Year Award: To West Hallam Parish Council, Yorkshire, which advertised for a "dog dirt burker." Applicants were expected to have skills in hedgehog-burrowing and rural disguise. Strong moral character was also required to face the abuse of furious dog-owners. "An ideal person would be an ex-SAS man," said the advertisement.

Dish of the Year Award: To Judy Bush, novelist and lecturer, for her trout preparation: "I place large ones on the top rack of the dishwasher - square fish are better than long ones - then set it to the normal plate-washing programme. In fifty minutes they are perfectly cooked."

Dog of the Year Award: To Peter Wall, curate of St Mary's, Northgate, Staffordshire, who falls onto his hands and knees and yaps as visitors approach the church. "It is my special way of communicating," he said.

Communication Studies Award of the Year: To the man who 23 years ago threw a bottle into the sea at Winterton, which has just been found at Winterton.

Discovery of the Year (Fashion): To Bob Stickey, who found a Viking sock thrown away in York 1,000 years ago. It took 200 hours to dry out and cost £695 to preserve.

Timing of the Year Award: To the Curtis family of Mission, British Columbia, who early in the year sought a new life "in the middle of nowhere" believing that a third world war was a certainty. Their destination: East Falkland.

Discovery of the Year Award (Sociology): To Liverpool's Councillor Thornton, who blamed the breakdown of social order in Toxteth on the teaching of Darwin's theory of evolution.

Compliment of the Year Award: To the solicitor who commended his client for not living off the state: the client admitted stealing items worth £13 from a Debenhams store.

Smink of the Year Award: To the residents of Ringwood in Hampshire who opposed a farmer's plan to keep pigs near their homes. The house which stood to lose most, being next door to the proposed farrow barn, was Pooh Cottage.

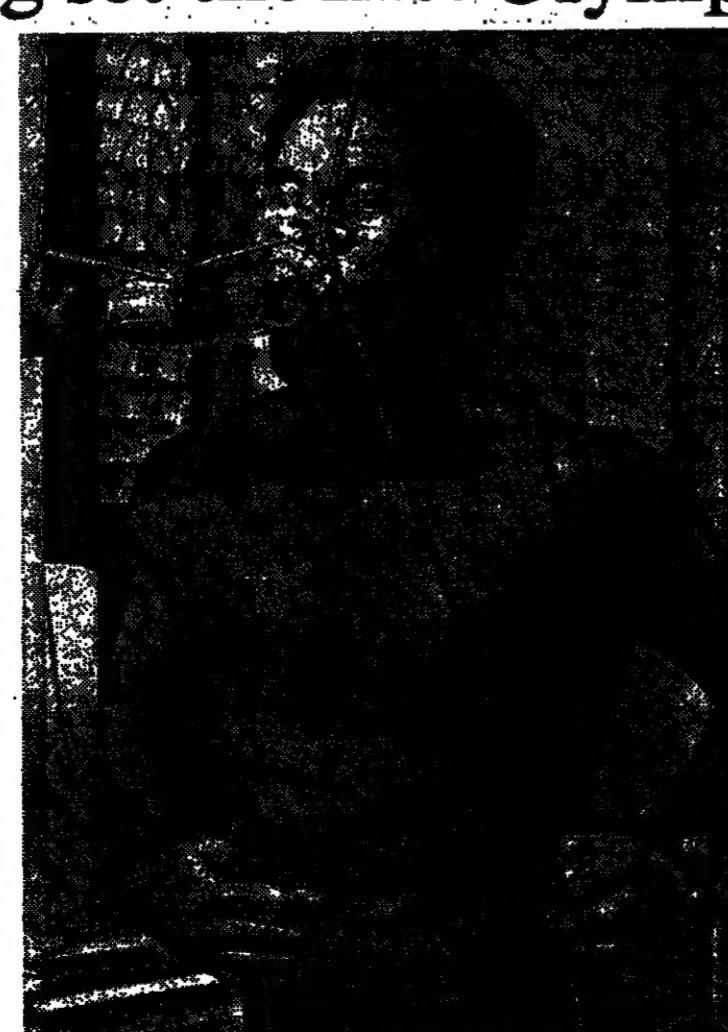
Clemency of the Year Award: To the Brighton police who withdrew the charge against a mouth organiser accused of begging. He had told magistrates it was impossible to play the instrument and ask for money at the same time.

Discovery of the Year Award (Medicine): To the Scottish doctors who helped a "politics mad" councillor out of a coma by playing apt speeches of David Steel and other Liberal leaders.

Name of the year Award: To the lost Huddersfield dog with a limp, a piebald left eye, no tail and half a right ear, name: Lucky.

Prediction of the Year Award: To the Met Office, for predicting that weather forecasts may be more inaccurate next year.

PHS



Working out Bob Girondola, of the University of Southern California, runs through an air quality test

air is becoming increasingly hazardous to health. That comes as no surprise, for having lived in the smog for several years before moving out of the city, I know firsthand what heavy smog days can do to a person.

The Air Quality Management District - who monitor smog levels - routinely announce smog alerts on radio, predicting "moderate eye irritation" for the populace. What they do not announce is that it can also produce severe headaches, nasal congestion and painful pressures across the forehead, not to mention lethargy, the mid-afternoon exhaustion that sets in on bad smog

days and irritability, followed by stomach queasiness.

On a smoggy day in this city the old and infirm are advised to stay indoors and schools are told to cancel physical education classes and keep children out of the playground. Those foolish enough to jog or play tennis in smog conditions deserve all they get.

The key question for the Olympic athletes is: how will the pollutants on peak smog days affect performance and world record hopes?

Dr Steven Horvath, head of the University of California's Institute of Environmental Stress, simulates smog conditions in his Santa



Ivor Davis

Gerald Kaufman

But who is there to defend Heseltine?

"Staying close to your telephone?" inquired Mr Jim Moloney, the leader of the Official Ulster Unionists, last week. When I encountered him the other day in the Members' Cafeteria in the House of Commons, almost deserted in the post-Christmas doldrums, he was jocularly referring to the dictum that when a ministerial reshuffle is at hand, members of the government party never budge without leaving precise instructions as to how they may instantly be contacted.

If the Lobby grapevine is accurate, then any day now, possibly this week, the cafeteria will be crowded with members of the administration who have been put on notice that they are to be called into 10 Downing Street or have already been there and learned their fate. Even Mr Michael Heseltine may make a rare appearance, since he is at the centre of rumours about who will be the next secretary of state for defence.

But I have to warn my British friends: it can only be a gradual change and a slow adaptation. We Germans have known from the start that CAP was the political price we had to pay for the founding of the Community.

The preoccupations with the "British problem" also tended to blur the image of the Community and what it achieved during those ten difficult years. As *paris pro toto* I mention the creation of the European Council, the direct elections to the European Parliament and the European Monetary System (EMS) as well as the remarkable concert of foreign policies within the European Political Cooperation (EPC). We managed to provide, under increasingly difficult economic and political circumstances, the necessary political leadership within the Community. We succeeded in enlarging the democratic base of the Community and its policies. We contributed towards monetary stability in the midst of hectic and dangerous fluctuations on the world currency market. Increasingly, Europe's voice was heard and listened to in the concert of international politics.

Undeniably, the unfortunate survival of the "British problem" also points to some unresolved questions within the Community as such, not all the heritage of Britain's agonizing relationship with the Community before 1972. We will have to be open for reforms of community policies and structures if we want the Community to survive and to function in future. After 25 years it would seem to be quite normal to think of reforming what has been a pioneering institutional and political achievement without precedent.

But for the sake of the Community and for the sake of Britain it is time that we stop talking about the so-called "British problem." To do so requires political leadership at the bargaining table in Brussels and - much more difficult and much more important - at home.

The British Government seems to be on the right track in reminding the British public that the facts of the modern world have committed Britain irrevocably to Europe. I am also happy to note that the Falklands crisis, which aroused deep feelings in Britain and a considerable, though not fully appreciated, sense of doubt that they are interested in Britain essentially as a European Community member state.

The "British problem" has been created by history. Britain did not take part in the original political bargain of national interests underlying the creation of the community. I am confident that Britain's justified with to reduce its contribution to the European Community budget can be dealt with adequately

Next: Peter Shore



Mr Michael Heseltine: "a capacity for turning friends into enemies"

He has recently had to acknowledge defeat in the principal objective of his period of office, the reduction of local authority spending. He has been obliged to add £200m to local councils' budgets compared with the sum allocated in the Public Expenditure White Paper issued five months previously. Yet, in his vain and botched pursuit of this aim, he has alienated local authority leaders even in his own party.

He is said that Mrs Thatcher wants a secretary for defence whose advocacy will win over those sections of the population with misgivings about the Government's nuclear arms policy. Far from being able to sway doubters, Mr Heseltine has an unenviable capacity for turning friends into enemies.

Indeed, the trepidation among the Defence Staff that Mr Heseltine will soon arrive at their department is matched only by the fear haunting the local authorities that he will not.

The author is Labour MP for Manchester, Ardwick.

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YEAR ON YEAR

Without the Falklands interlude and the birth of a royal heir there would not have been much to celebrate in Britain in 1982. The Government ground on with its economic programme of imposing necessary penance for previous excesses. Conquest of inflation has remained its first objective, and although the monetary mechanism that was supposed to bring that about has been partially discarded the rate tumbled in the later part of the year. An annual inflation rate of 5 per cent is now above the horizon - historically high but a vast improvement on recent experience, and internationally competitive at last. That has been accompanied by a sharp fall in nominal interest rates made possible by a more relaxed stance on the part of the authorities in the United States.

These are notable achievements, good in themselves. Honest money is a part of honest life. But they have come with a rise in the costs they apparently entail: lost output and lost jobs. Neither in Britain nor in the industrial world as a whole is there yet an assurance that falling inflation and interest rates are themselves enough to revive and sustain a higher level of economic activity. That they are a precondition is hardly to be doubted. A reversal would be disastrous. But they have acted so far as a purge not a tonic.

Recession here and elsewhere has put the open trading system, to which most nations to their benefit subscribe, under mounting pressure of protection. At the same time the stability of the international financial order is threatened by an immediate debt crisis. Hence the immediate reaction of western governments to Opec's crumbling foundation. Paralysed by the earlier imprudence of their bankers, they dare not take advantage of their market power to force down the price of oil - although the origin of their present woes (not the responsibility for them) lay in the cartelized power of the producers to force up the price.

In the normal course of politics all this could have been expected to sour opinion against the Government. The remorseless contraction of employment, lower real incomes for many of those in work, the headlong decline of some basic industries, were fit to inspire the Labour Opposition, embolden internal critics of government policy, and keep the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance buoyant. However, war in the South Atlantic interrupted the normal course of politics, and none of those consequences ensued.

Arms races are not a primary

cause of war. Sir Edward Grey was wrong and right.

Great armaments lead inevitably to war. The increase of armaments produces a consciousness of the strength of other nations and a sense of fear. Fear begets suspicion and distrust and evil imaginings of all sorts, till each government feels it would be criminal and a betrayal of its country not to take every precaution, while every government regards the pre-conditions of every other government as evidence of hostile intent. There is nothing "inevitable" about the passage from great armaments to outbreak of war; not even - in fact rather less - in the case of competitive nuclear armament by the superpowers. They do however, as Grey observed, have secondary effects of sowing mistrust, inducing nervousness, enlarging the risk of some catastrophic miscalculation of intention.

In the field of nuclear disarmament the prevention of proliferation is at least as high a prize as the reduction of nuclear arsenals held by the superpowers, since a greater risk of war springs from the spread of those weapons than from their multiplication in hands already possessing them. The Non-proliferation Treaty explicitly links the reduction of existing stockpiles with the renunciation of nuclear arms by others.

That relationship gives added importance to the two sets of disarmament talks now taking place between the United States and the Soviet Union. Mr Andropov's pre-Christmas conditional offer of missile reductions in the European theatre

had a frosty reception in western capitals. Both the offer and reactions to it are part of a phase of manoeuvre for effect that precedes hard bargaining in disarmament negotiations. At least the new Soviet leader has said nothing to preclude the possibility of progress and his language is relatively restrained.

Its allies expect the United States to explore the ground that has been uncovered cautiously but positively. Nuclear arms control agreements leading to balanced and verifiable reductions would do much for world security. They would calm the dangerous clamour for one-sided disarmament; make less difficult control of the lateral spread of nuclear weapons; and help to revive detente between East and West. The word "detente" has become discredited in some western circles on account of its unequal observance in late years. But the state it signifies is a true object of policy, being of mutual benefit to both camps and apt for the avoidance of global war.

Arms races are not a primary

ALL OUR TOMORROWS

In the life of a daily newspaper there are no yesterdays. By the time a morning paper reaches its readers today is already yesterday; tomorrow has become today; yesterday is mere history. It is the inspiration of tomorrow which fires this great circadian effort.

People who work in the newspaper business tend to be romantic about newspapers, like people who work in circuses, because the conditions in which they work and the business environment in which they operate make no sense in logic. Something extra is required which only can be explained in a romantic setting.

Thus when a newspaper fails to come out, and there is no prospect of tomorrow to inspire a common effort, attention becomes too often concentrated on the romantics - on the journalists who pine, or the printers who wait, or the stillness of the press room where not even a sign let alone a kiss stirs the sleeping machinery to life. In fact it should be the reader, and only the reader, whose deprivation should cause concern. It is the reader who has been let down; yet it is the reader who alone has the power to prevent a recurrence of such treatment by purchasing another paper.

From our mail we know that our readers do not want to be burdened with the details of the old and disreputable "Spanish" practices which infect and con-

rupt the newspaper business throughout Fleet Street. We set out to provide a regular service for our readers; and we have failed them. When the paper is not published that represents a collective failure by all those whose work should be involved in providing that service.

A newspaper is only as good as its last edition. The longer it goes without publishing, the more its character and reputation for service have to rely on an act of collective imagination by its readers. For most people, life without a newspaper would be like music without time - a blur of inchoate sounds, an endless and incomprehensible cacophony. It is newspapers which punctuate the march of time, synching their narrative of events with commentary, analysis and entertainment. Newspapers comprehend the sound of history in the making, and give it meaning.

A newspaper which is not publishing however, and thus failing to fulfil its essential service is left only with the industrial nonsense. It is left without its readers, and without its advertisers. It is alone with its native anomalies and absurdities. Without the prospect of tomorrow, which is a kind of mantra which drives all Fleet Street to overlook and overcome its heritage, a newspaper has no life in it.

However, it is a collective

failure when one newspaper does not appear, because all Fleet Street stands guilty of a readiness to find fault in others while cynically overlooking the rotten sub-structure on which it survives itself. The British press is only too ready fearlessly to expose bad management, bad unions, and bad industrial relations, wherever they occur, except in its own backyard. The subterfuges and cynicism which poison industrial relations in Fleet Street remain a close secret. That is a strange kind of conspiracy of silence to maintain when the newspaper houses themselves find any other kind of cooperation almost impossible to achieve.

Moreover, it is a double standard which contains its own reckoning. For each time a newspaper falters, as *The Times* has faltered often enough in the last five years, one more member of the public will turn weary to the wall - or more likely the television switch - and mutter: "A plague on all their houses". A free and varied press, such as Fleet Street aspires to be, deserves better. But it has to earn the public's continuing respect, not just to buy it. If that respect is lost for good, we are all lost - journalists, printers and readers alike. To be back in print is thus no cause here for exultation, but for sober reflection, and for a determination to see that we earn that respect anew.

Refuelling in flight

From Mr Tom Threlfall

Sir. The use by Mr Tam Dalyell in his article on December 11 of the phrase "tobogganing in the air" to describe a Victor tanker refuelling a Hercules in flight, lends an air of drama to the business which would have been absent had he used a less seasonally topical word, such as "descending".

Most aircraft have to descend as frequently as they climb, and the descent does not involve them in "some dreadful accident" unless they do it into other traffic or a hard-centred cloud. There is very little air traffic in the South Atlantic, and

nothing solid above sea level between Ascension and the Falklands, so there is no reason to suppose that a Victor-Hercules combination which descends whilst it refuels in that area is in any more danger than it is when flying straight and level.

As a former RAF Victor tanker captain I am aware that the word "tobogganing" is used when the aircraft being refuelled is using all its available power and needs some further assistance from gravity, but the word is then used as jargon to describe a gentle and controlled descent, rather than emotively to add drama to a very straightforward process, as Mr Dalyell used it.

TOM THRELFALL,
Hollowforth,
Shawford,
Winchester,
Hampshire.

December 13.

Like riding a bicycle, taking on fuel from another aircraft in flight is clearly impossible the first time one tries it, but practice makes perfect, and the RAF crews in the South Atlantic have had plenty of practice by now. They also have as strong a sense of self-preservation as the rest of us, and will avoid exposing themselves or their passengers to "hazardous circumstances".

Yours faithfully,

JOHN BOLTON

18 Lillington Avenue,
Leamington Spa,
Warwickshire.

December 13.

I think the Arabs, in response to this British insult, should take a leaf from the actions of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia. During the crisis over the showing of the film *Death of a*

Just dealing in divorce law

From Mr C. B. Chandler

Sir, Debating the justice of our law on divorce in the manner that we have seen in recent times is to consider the problem from the wrong end. Before considering what we want from our divorce laws we need to decide what we make of the institution of marriage itself. Is it to be a lifelong union to be dissolved only in exceptional circumstances or is it to be a union to be dissolved more or less at the will of one or both of the parties?

The present law imposes potentially lifelong financial responsibilities and rights on marriage that continue even after its dissolution without any real consideration by the courts of the cause of the breakdown. At the same time the law permits people to remarry while being financially committed to one or more spouses and children by former marriages. I find this fundamentally inconsistent as the second marriage will usually pre-judge the ability of the breadwinning partner to fulfil his or her legal responsibilities to the former spouse and children.

If society prefers the second of the two concepts of marriage I have mentioned it must accept that the responsibilities undertaken by the parties on marriage come to an end on divorce. Protecting children from the consequences of divorce will then be almost impossible and it is for that among many reasons that I prefer the first concept. It is the result of the debate on these two concepts which determines the jurisprudence of divorce, not the other way round.

Yours faithfully,
C. B. CHANDLER,
University of Surrey,
Roxford,
Surrey.

December 17.

Earthquake in Yemen

From the Ambassador of the Yemen Republic

Sir, The Yemeni community in the United Kingdom and I are deeply touched by your sympathetic coverage of the tragic earthquake which hit the Yemen on Monday, December 13.

I take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to *The Times* and to all information media in the United Kingdom for their part in the coverage of the event. We will not forget the messages of sympathy from the people in the United Kingdom and also all charitable institutions who we know are doing their utmost to help.

The latest information received is that out of over 200 towns and villages in the Dhammar Province - the disaster area - 11 villages have been completely destroyed; these are Al-A'sib, Dhurah, Dhu'ad, Jabal-Ishaq, Al-Gadara, Ba'sil, Da'awan, Ghayman, Assayed, Hashra'at and al-Hajara. The number of dead and injured now stands at more than 5,000 and hundreds of thousands are homeless. The rescue operations are still being carried out.

I thank you again.

Yours sincerely,
AHMED DAIFELLAH ALAZEIB,
The Yemen Arab Republic
Embassy,
41 South Street, W1.

December 30.

Lowering the tone

From Mr John Bolton

Sir, Regarding the organist (letter, December 15) who comforts those in church by playing hymns in a lowered key: this humane and Christian measure works in other walks of musical life. In the difficult 1920s, like many others, I had to keep my music at bay such as were to hand, in my case musical as a pub pianist one had to be equally humane with ageing sones - who, handing one a copy of, say, "Annie Laurie" in C, would touch the piano and remark that "it sounds a bit high: would you please play in A flat, sonny." In this way one learnt also to succour tenors such as "On with the Motley" and "La Donna E Mobile" in any key at all provided it was down.

And this does not only work one way. Having accepted the position of repetiteur to a nearby amateur opera and agreed that the rehearsal piano was a good half-tone down it became necessary to rehearse all the numbers in *Iolanthe* transposed at the piano a half-tone up. Music is its martyr, even at this humble level, and I suspect that your correspondent's church organist is in more numerous company than he knows.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,

JOHN BOLTON,
18 Lillington Avenue,
Leamington Spa,
Warwickshire.

December 13.

The Hassan delegation

From the Saudi Arabian Assistant Deputy Minister of the Interior

Sir, The recent humiliation of an Arab delegation coming to Britain to explain the Arab position regarding the Palestinian problem should not go unnoticed - or unpunished. "Britain tries to soothe the Arab anger over aborted visit", December 13.

A few facts should clarify to the British people why their Government was foolishly in humiliating the Arabs. First, the Britain of today is not the one of yesterday. In terms of political and military might it is no more than an appendage to the United States, so it should have accepted gracefully the Arab League's courtesy call, because Britain, in terms of influencing events in the area, is almost irrelevant.

Secondly, any British Government should be sensitive to the subject that the committee was hoping to discuss, namely Palestine.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Peace preservation and nuclear arms

From the Pro Vice-Chancellor of the University of Surrey

Sir, I find it difficult to hold a mere dictum as responsible for any wars, unless Professor Rotblat (December 13). It would seem to me that the responsibility rests more often with aggressors. I would take issue with a number of other points which he makes in his letter.

Of course it is unprovable that the absence of war in Europe since 1945 has been due to nuclear deterrence. But it is equally impossible to prove the contrary, and facts, such as the close proximity of states with widely divergent ideologies and interests, the many points of specific contention - such as Berlin - and the high frequency of European war before 1945 make it a reasonable deduction that nuclear deterrence has played a major part in preserving the peace.

Professor Rotblat also suggests that cruise missiles will be difficult to verify. In fact they will be no more difficult to verify than the existing dual capable aircraft and artillery of both sides, or the highly mobile Soviet SS20s.

Professor Rotblat is perhaps too pessimistic in holding that prospects of reaching agreement in reducing nuclear arsenals are diminishing.

Neither of the superpowers wants to bear the responsibility for bringing about a catastrophe of global proportions and it is at least somewhat encouraging that negotiations have at long last begun in Geneva. Both sides must be allowed time for rhetoric, but we must all hope that they will get down seriously to the cogent business in hand before their positions become too entrenched.

Yours sincerely,
OTTO PICK,
University of Surrey,
Roxford,
Surrey.

December 17.

From Sir Philip Goodhart, MP for Bromley, Beckenham (Conservative)

Sir, In his plea for unilateral nuclear disarmament by this country, Professor Rotblat says (December 13): "It is becoming urgent to try a new approach".

Unilateral disarmament is not a new approach. After World War II this country unilaterally discarded chemical weapons. We got rid of our stocks of poison gas. We dismantled our factories for making chemical weapons. This lead was followed by the American Government. As this year's statement on the Defence Estimates reminds us, "chemical agents have been produced, nor have any new munitions been filled, since 1969".

Paragraph 308 of the Defence Estimates tells us what the Soviet response has been. "We estimate that the Soviet Union has a stockpile in excess of 300,000 tonnes of chemical agent." We know that the number of Soviet chemical specialists on the Central Front in Europe now totals 70,000, and that Soviet forces regularly simulate the use of offensive chemical weapons in their exercises.

There is also, of course, some evidence that there have been field trials of Soviet chemical weapons in Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

If our unilateral disarmament in the chemical field has only encouraged the Soviet Union to increase their stocks of these dreadful weapons, I find it difficult to understand why the Soviet Union should behave differently when dealing with nuclear weapons. As you have argued in your admirable leading article, "No war, some peace" (December 11): "The overwhelming evidence in Europe suggests that a unilateral gesture of disarmament would not be followed by more security, but less".

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP GOODHART,
House of Commons.
December 17.

CAP surpluses

From Mr Brian Gardner

Sir, Lord Walston (December 6) missed the point. Although few would disagree with his assertion that the Community should not be pilloried for supporting its farmers, he omits to comment upon the level at which that support takes place. If price support were set at the production cost of the efficient farmer, instead of the current unnecessarily high level, surpluses would disappear along with the disappearance of the inefficient farmer.

Lord Walston's solution, maintaining high internal prices through production quotas, merely increases the burden on the consumer. This sort of supply control would undoubtedly limit budgetary expenditure, but would not eliminate another major flaw in the common agricultural policy: the excessive burden it places upon the consumer. At present prices, the proportion of

the cost of agricultural support borne by the consumer through higher than necessary prices is that, than those necessary within a more rational food and agricultural policy - is a much larger sum than the cost of the agricultural guarantee fund.

The CAP solution merely ensures an easy living for the large-scale East Anglian farmer and his Continental equivalent while doing nothing to solve the undoubted problem of inadequate incomes in the Community's important economically depressed rural areas. The CAP has signally failed to solve this problem, nor will it solve it until the two conflicting objectives of obtaining food supplies at reasonable prices and the maintenance of rural incomes are separated.

Yours faithfully,

BRIAN GARDNER,
Agra Europe (London) Ltd.
216 rue Stevin,
Brussels,
Belgium.

December 7.

From Mr Graham Birch

Sir, Your correspondent Mr Thorogood (December 10) claims that policemen readily grant bail in exchange for a written confession. This claim really is a chestnut with whistlers on it.

An astute modern policeman eschews confessions. This is because he knows that a confession, no matter how freely given by a suspect, will be challenged by defence lawyers in the absence of the jury. He knows he will be accused of oppression and/or violation of the Judges' Rules in an attempt to get the trial judge to rule the confession inadmissible. He knows that if the judge admits it the same allegations of police miscon-

duct will be repeated to the jury.

Most jury members are not aware of court room gamesmanship and many



COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM, NORFOLK. January 2: Divine service was held in Sandringham Church this morning. The Bishop of Norwich preached the sermon.

The Queen will hold investitures at Buckingham Palace on February 8 and 10, March 15, 17 and 29 and July 20 and 22. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother will hold an investiture on behalf of the Queen on March 1 and the Prince of Wales on February 15 and 22.

The Queen will give a garden party at Buckingham Palace on June 26. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give garden parties at Buckingham Palace on July 13, 19 and 27.

Princess Anne, Chancellor of London University, will attend a presentation ceremony at the Albert Hall on January 19 and later an ecumenical service Westminster Abbey. In the evening, as Commandant in Chief, she will visit the Linguists Group, Woman's Transport Service at the Duke of York's Headquarters.

Princess Anne, will present the British Forces Broadcasting Service Sporting Personality of the Year award to the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers headquarters in the Tower of London on January 27.

The Prince of Wales, President the Royal College of Music Committee of Appeal, will attend a service at the Prince of Wales, will attend a great gala at the Albert Hall on January 30.

There will be a service of thanksgiving for the life of Carly Brahma at 10.30 on Tuesday, January 3, 1983 at St Paul's Church, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, WC2.

Birthdays today

Brigadier Sir John Astley, 76; Mr David Atherton, 39; Mr John Bawburgh, 62; Mr Michael Barnett, 55; Mr Victor Borge, 74; Lord Colyton, 81; Mr Fran Cotton, 33; Sir Alastair Forbes, 73; Mr R. Hanbury-Tenison, 58; Sir Errol Keville, 82; Miss Anna Linden, 50; Mr R. R. Steedman, 54; Sir George Beresford Stooke, 86; Professor T. S. Willan, 73.

Christening

The infant son of Mr and Mrs Anthony Naras was christened George Gilbey on Tuesday, December 14, 1982, in The Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks by the Rev J. S. Wren. The godparents are Lieutenant-Colonel Jeremy Smith-Bingham, Mr Andrew Reeson, Mrs Graham Sherratt and Miss Sophia Ryde.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Lord Brittan to be Ambassador to Italy in succession to Sir Ronald Acrellus, who will be retiring from the Diplomatic Service in February. Baroness Platf of Writtle to be chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission for three years from next May, in succession to Baroness Lockwood.

Sir Roy Strong to be a member of the Arts Council of Great Britain. Professor Sir Frederick Stewart, FRS, to be a trustee of the British Museum (Natural History), in succession to Sir Arthur Drew.

Professor Sir David Phillips, FRS, to be chairman of the Advisory Board for the Research Councils. He will succeed Sir Alec Merton on January 22.

Mr Roger Ellis, Master of Marborough College, to be the 1983 chairman of the Headmasters' Conference in succession to Mr Warwick Hele, High Master of St Paul's school, London.

Mother Margaret has been re-installed as Mother General of the Community of St Mary the Virgin, Wantage.

Legal

Mr Oliver Bury Popplewell QC, to be a High Court Judge in the place of Mr Justice Thompson, who has retired. Mr Popplewell will be assigned to the Queen's Bench Division.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £100,000: 1H2 28228 (Glasgow); £50,000: 5Y7 32423 (E Sussex); £25,000: 1S5 976136 (Waltham Forest).

Latest wills

Lancaster: Mr Leslie, of Shottley Bridge, co. Durham, 2,43,200. Mr Brian Lawrence of Finchley, London, £297,845. Mrs Gladys Hanah of Frenchay, Bristol, £51,745. Sproule, Mrs Gladys Muriel of Radlett, Herts, £233,700. Sturt, Mr Napier Pittfield, of Washington, West Sussex, 222,134. Talbot, Mrs Eustice, of Hove, £221,261.

INCURABLE? Yes.

The British Home and Hospital for Incurables specialises in looking after men and women suffering from progressive progressive diseases. They need very special care and attention.

Some are helpless, bedridden... most unlikely can have to be minded, really cared for, with compassion, courtesy and patience.

BEHI

The British Home & Hospital for Incurables

Crown Lane, Streatham, London SW16 3JB

PATRON: HM QUEEN ELIZABETH, THE QUEEN MOTHER

Forthcoming marriages

Lord Nethurst and Miss C. L. Guiness. The engagement is announced between James Donald Charteris, son of the Earl and Countess of Wemyss and March, of Gosford House, Longniddry, the Lothian and Caithness Islands, daughter of the Hon Jonathan Guinness, of Oxburton Hall, Nunsthorpe, Warwickshire, and of Mrs Paul Channon, of Kelvedon Hall, Brentwood, Essex.

Mr D. A. Clark and Miss N. J. E. Brown. The engagement is announced between Duncan Allen, son of Mr Michael Clark, CBE, and the late Mrs Shirley Clark, of Brixton Park, Wilham, Essex and Nicola, daughter of Captain D. C. K. Brown and Lady Margaret Brown of Ashington Road, London, SW6.

Mr M. J. Adley and Miss C. F. Moan. The engagement is announced between Martyn, elder son of Mr and Mrs F. J. Adley, of Chilham, and Caroline, only daughter of Mr and Mrs M. S. Mount, of Cliftonville.

Mr N. V. Chater and Miss S. Dumont de Montroy. The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Professor and Mrs P. J. Chater, of Dunstable, and Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev C. J. E. and Mrs Leydy of Highbury.

Mr C. N. D. Pownall and Miss P. E. D. Squarey. The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr Henry Pownall, QC, and Mrs Pownall, of 69 Eaton Terrace, London SW1, and Philippa, second daughter of Mr and Mrs David Squarey, of Vancouver, Canada.

Mr K. A. Macchi, QC, and Miss A. F. Bigley. The engagement is announced between Kenneth Arthur, only son of Mr E. Macchi, and the late Mr T. Macchi, of Totteridge, and Amaryllis Francesca, only daughter of Dr and Mrs D. Bigley, of Solihull.

Mr S. J. Saunders and Miss D. M. Byford. The engagement is announced between Stephen John, son of Mr and Mrs R. W. Sanders, of Virginia Water, Surrey, and Diane Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. C. Byford, also of Virginia Water, Surrey.

Mr J. C. Roche-Silvester and Miss L. C. Bucknall. The engagement is announced between John, eldest son of Mr and Mrs M. Roche-Silvester, of Reigate, West Sussex, and Alison, elder daughter of the late Mr Simon Bucknall and Mrs Dinah Bucknall of Bagborough House, Bagborough, Taunton, Somerset.

Mr G. Collins and Mrs E. Satre. The engagement is announced between Geoffrey Gowen Collins, of Wern, Lansdowne, and Joan Sudd, of 12 South Easton Place, London, SW1.

Mr P. W. Lunt and Dr A. M. G. James. The engagement is announced between Peter, youngest son of Mr and Mrs S. T. Lunt, of Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, and Alison, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. T. Sharp, of Heydon, Rotherham, Yorkshire.

Mr J. R. Libby and Miss D. F. Gill. The engagement is announced between John, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. E. Libby, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Daphne Frances, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Gill, of South Croydon, Surrey.

Mr D. J. M. Richardson and Miss S. J. Powe. The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr and Mrs Clifford Richardson, of Streatham, and Sally, only daughter of Captain and Mrs Ian Powe, of Rotherham.

Mr P. R. Parikh and Miss C. V. Pengelly. The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Mr and Mrs G. Parikh, of Surbiton, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. G. Pengelly, of Dartmouth, Devon and Knightsbridge, SW7.

Mr F. J. Meier and Miss L. F. Hill. The engagement is announced between Frederick, son of Mr and Mrs Harry Meier, of Basking Ridge, New Jersey, United States, and Leslie, daughter of Mr and Mrs Leslie C. Hill, of Harrow Weald, Middlesex, and Clowes Top, Worcestershire.

Mr A. G. Eve and Miss E. A. Holloway. The engagement is announced between Alexander, elder son of Mr M. E. Eve and the late Mr G. A. Eve, of Hatfield Peverel, and Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs F. Holloway, of Norwich.

Mr J. H. Saunders and Miss J. J. Robinson. The engagement is announced between Jonathan, elder son of Mr and Mrs David Sanders, of the Soke, Winchester, and Jennifer, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Robinson, of Melbourne, Australia.

The marriage will take place in Australia next May.

Mr S. W. Wood and Miss C. E. Davies. The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Mr and Mrs W. T. Hood, of Coleraine, and Christine, daughter of Mr and Mrs K. H. Davies, of Cumnor, Oxford.

Mr N. C. Sanderson and Miss E. M. Bullock. The engagement is announced between Nicolas, son of Mr and Mrs N. C. Sanderson, of Dawlish, Devon, and Rosanne, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. A. Bullock, of Heston Avenue, London, SW6, and the British Consulate General, Marcella.

Mr D. H. Farquharson and Miss H. S. Macdrill. The engagement is announced between Donald Farquharson, The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers and Greys), son of Mr and Mrs Nix Farquharson, of The Manor House, Bulmer, York, and Henrietta, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Graham Macdrill, of Elmwell Hall, Driffield, Yorkshire.

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Mr R. J. Newsome and Miss C. L. Bright. The engagement is announced between Richard James, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Paul Newsome, of Bournemouth, and Caroline Louise, second daughter of Mr and Mrs John Bright, of Corhampton, the Hon Jonathan Guinness, of Oxburton Hall, Nunsthorpe, Warwickshire, and of Mrs Paul Channon, of Kelvedon Hall, Brentwood, Essex.

Mr J. E. Bellamy and Miss N. E. Tawney. The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs H. J. Bellamy, of Warewick, Illinois, United States, and Nicola, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. J. Tawney, of Hildenborough, Kent.

Mr N. C. Ainsell and Miss M. J. Mansfield. The engagement is announced between Michael, youngest son of Mr and Mrs C. A. Ainsell, of Sturt Farm, Sturt Point, Kingbridge, Devon, and Emily, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. L. Mansfield, of 118 Burn Hill, Lower Bourne, Farnham, Surrey.

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Mr C. P. Annable and Miss S. G. Kirkpatrick. The engagement is announced between Preston Martin Charles, only son of Mr and Mrs J. G. Rabb, of 102 Rivermead Court, London, SW6, and Sarah Gillian, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. J. Kirkpatrick, of Fribush Lodge, Lyndhurst, Hampshire.

Mr D. C. S. Montague and Miss C. E. Stretton. The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Bryan and Elicia Montague, and Claire, daughter of Ray and Barbara Stretton.

Mr M. Mahoney and Miss R. B. E. Adams. The engagement is announced between Michael, eldest son of Mr and Mrs L. Mahoney, of Paddington, London, W2, and Rosamond, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Adams, of Whitchurch Hampshire.

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Mr C. Darmaul and Miss S. Hopkins. The engagement is announced between Charles, son of M. Xavier Dornonville de la Cour, of Golden Square, London W1, and M. Jeanne Dornonville de la Cour, of Place de Four, Geneva, and Sara, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Derek Hopkins, of Orchard House, East Farndon, Northamptonshire.

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Television

History as farce

Henry the Sixth, Part One (BBC2) is not the easiest play to present on television. Since the small screen is best with intimate drama, it is difficult to know what to do with all those soldiers shouting about things in rhyming couplets. And what about Joan of Arc: do you play her as Margaret Thatcher or as principal boy (assuming that there is a difference)?

And so the producer of last night's version, Jonathan Miller, laboured under a disadvantage, since he successfully parodied Shakespearian rhodomante in *Beyond the Fringe*, many years ago, it must have been doubly difficult to play it straight. Wisely he, and the director, Jane Howell, decided not to do so. As soon as the characters began speaking the verse as if they were on a seesaw - murmured, continued and ransomed, all rhyming with Beachy Head - it became clear that this was going to be a deliberately artificial production.

Loud shouts of "Hoorah!" as the Dauphin rushes on stage and then rushes off again. Enter the Duke of Gloucester, dressed in a bedsheet and riding a pantomime horse. Lots of peasants whacking each other with small swords, or clutching tomato ketchup to their faces. Where are the messengers? Here they are, rattling off names in a

Peter Ackroyd

Theatre

Nightingale

Lyric, Hammersmith

The name of Hans Andersen is not listed in the credits for Charles Strouse's musical in which the composer of *Annie* makes his shaky bow as a storyteller.

Mr Strouse has noticed certain parallels between the fable of the Chinese songbird and the plight of the modern American entertainer. Thus when the nightingale passes its imperial audition it is promptly elected Bird of the Year and the court, led by two hostesses in blue-ringed peacock feathers, break into delightful yelps of "We like you, you're famous".

Fickle as ever, they soon switch their favours to the mechanical bird ("this triumph of modern technology") and the regal drops its line in *Nightingale* T-shirts. It is a witty idea which could have been developed into a satire of real cutting power. Mr Strouse, however, wishes to preserve the romance as well, with the result that neither China nor America comes properly into focus, and the main effect is to bungle the original story.

The Emperor's final meeting

Irving Wardle

Annie

Adelphi

Unlike *Peter Pan*, *Toad of Toad Hall* or *Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat*, *Annie* is too expensive and too difficult to cast ever to become the annual Christmas event which would otherwise be its natural destiny. Its brief return to London in the midst of a national tour following three and a half years at the Victoria Palace (not to mention the film version) is therefore to be welcomed, no matter how itchy the palms of the promoters.

You may recoil from the programme credits for an "entire production directed by Martin Charpin", but it is certainly under somebody's entire control. Every bit of floor swabbing business in the orphange, every cursey in the Warbucks mansion, every Times Square vignette and every detail of White House drill down to the marine who delivers telegrams at attention so as to miss the recipient's hand, is punched home with confident precision. The mechanics of the show are in excellent nick; and it is a pleasure to see David Mitchell's montage sets of the Depression reappearing with all their long-range glamour and close-up squarer fully intact.

Annie is played by Amanda Louise Woodford, who begins as a box-shaped waif, with an

Irving Wardle

Mother Goose

Wimbledon

Honor Blackman is evil. Garbed in black and silver and glittering in jet, with a hiss and a touch of an accent to her voice, she is the incarnation of Demon Vanity, even if she has kissed James Bond. Paul Elliott would not miss a chance to mention that phase of her career and he is not about to let Larry Grayson into his Wimbledon Theatre pantomime without encouraging him, as Larry Goose, to hold an onstage *Generation Game*. Similarly, he manages a commercial for Brush Caledonian during the balloon flight out of Gooseland.

But, having just seen another Paul Elliott pantomime where he dispensed with author's royalties by dispensing with authors, it has to be said that his closer involvement with *Mother Goose*, where he directs as well as "devises", makes a world of

difference. He harnesses the talents of his diverse performers and tailors them to the service of pantomime. Mr Grayson is a games master translated to Gooseland. The glamour of Miss Blackman is radiated through the witty one-upmanship of Demon Vanity. Dilys Watling as the principal boy is well matched to Cheryl Taylor's Mary Mary who repeats everything.

There is still too much indulgence in the sort of thing Mr Grayson is known to do on television when even the little is more than enough in panto. Miss Blackman is better off with the welcome security of written comic speeches as a nice balance to the strained rhymes of Fairy Modesty's speeches. It tends to be Mr Grayson's talk show too often, but there is at least a sturdy and masculine *Mother Goose* from David Morton to keep the story rolling.

Ned Chailliet

Irving Wardle reviews the profits and losses of the old theatrical year

The adventure playgrounds closing down

For an infringement of the Trades Descriptions Act it would be hard to beat the London Transport poster showing a tube train pulling up alongside a shivering theatre street and disgorging a horde of eager passengers into a smash hit of their choice. The West End never did bear much resemblance to that Las Vegas nightmare, but in 1982 - with disruptions of public transport, worse parking than ever before, folding shows and dark theatres its despots took on the likeness of funeral urns.

Doubly crippled by VAT and subsidized competition, the West End ought by now to be claiming sympathy as an underdog. It is only too easy to see why commercial managers have changed from independent entrepreneurs into booking agents for already successful transfers. But the small residue of commercially originated work that struggled through leaves you feeling relieved that Shaftesbury Avenue is largely controlled from Hammersmith and Greenwich. All there was to show at the end of the year were two well-earned musical successes - *Windy City* and *Song and Dance* - one respect-worthy new play, Tom Stoppard's *The Real Thing* and Antony Quayle's popular classical regime at the Haymarket, which must count as the closest approximation to repertory yet achieved in the commercial sector. Otherwise the record consists of dud novelties, some so obviously disaster-prone as to deft rational explanation.

Perhaps Angela Huth's *The Understanding* looked attractive as a vehicle for Ralph Richardson and the late Celia Johnson; perhaps Eric Idle's *Pass the Butler* looked like a theatrical Son of Monty Python. But what of such stinkers and already forgotten aberrations as *Murder in Mind*, *The Housekeeper and a Coat of Varnish*? Whatever the evolutionary impact of the recession, it is not promoting the survival of the fittest.

It gives me no satisfaction to take over these whitened bones, and I do so only because the West End remains the one

department of the theatre (apart from a couple of promising new regional circuits) where the English playwright can make a living. Julian Mitchell, for instance, must be doing quite nicely from the run of *Another Country* at the Queen's, but as he pointed out to his hosts at the SWET awards dinner, this is entirely thanks to the Greenwich Theatre which took on the play after Shaftesbury Avenue had turned it down. What response, I wonder, would Michael Frayn have had from the Savoy management if he had simply submitted the text of *Noises Off* and left them to

make sense of the blueprint-like

stage directions, instead of

Trafalgar

Tanz

The Royal

Court

itself?

Those who foresee a general

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more and more theatres have

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material along with other

sacrifices in exchanging tenure

of a living theatre for incarceration in a heavily policed bank vault.

When the Barbican opened in

June, I expressed the opinion

that we would get used to it in

time. I was wrong. The one

thing its regular users have to

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insight into the psychology of

vandalism. Otherwise the only

appropriate future I could

envision for it would be as a

secure dump for nuclear waste.

The year 1982 can be

summed up as the time in

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Riverside Studios. As there is

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even so, and even with the

A new play worthy of rare respect: Roger Rees and Polly James in Tom Stoppard's "The Real Thing"

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Sir Ian Pervil (PC): Solicitor General since March 1979; MP for Southampton since 1959; barrister since 1948; QC 1963, knighted 1979; member, Commons Select Committee on EEC Supplementary legislation 1974-75; chairman, Conservative legal committee 1970-74; vice-chairman, 1974-75; aged 61.

Nicholas Ridley (PC): Financial Secretary to Treasury and Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Relations 1979-81; most recent Parliamentary Secretary, Technology 1979-82; Trade 1970-72; MP, Cumbria and Teviotdale, since 1959; aged 53.



Lord Belstead (PC): Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Relations since April 1982; previously Under Secretary of Education and Science 1970-73; Northern Ireland Office 1973-74, and Home Office, 1979-82; aged 50.



Sir Derek Rayner (Life Peer): knighted in 1973; was vice-chairman of Marks & Spencer, chairman of the Prime Minister's personal adviser on Civil Service efficiency, identifying potential savings of over £270m a year; aged 56.



Sir Derek Ezra (Life Peer): knighted in 1973; was vice-chairman of Marks & Spencer, chairman of the Prime Minister's personal adviser on Civil Service efficiency, identifying potential savings of over £270m a year; aged 56.



Sir Neil Cameron (Life Peer): knighted in 1981; Chairman of National Coal Board from 1979 until last year; most recently chairman of Conservative ministers for February 1981 "climbed" by Government over pit closures; chairman, Keep Britain Tidy group since 1979; aged 58.



Jonathan Miller (CBE): doctor, aged 48; made his name in Beyond the Fringe satire, 1961-64; graduated in direction of plays, operas and films for BBC TV; What's Who lists recreation as "deep sleep"; piano returns to medicine.



Kenneth Robinson (KBE): chairman of the Arts Council 1977-82; after making his mark in government as Labour Minister of Health and of Housing and Local Government in the 1970s, director of London Transport, 1975-78; former Labour parliamentary candidate, and Press Council member from 1975-78; aged 71.



Ian McCall (CBE): chairman of Scottish Express Newspapers from 1975, edited Scottish Daily Express from 1981-1971 and Daily Express from 1971-74; aged 67; former Labour parliamentary candidate, and Press Council member from 1975-78.



James Stannard (KBE): chairman of National Trust for Scotland since 1971, previously its secretary for 22 years; aged 64; he is due to retire in July.



Brian Johnson (OBE): radio and television presenter, cricket commentator and broadcaster on a wide range of sports on BBC 1, 1969-72; part of popular BBC Radio 2 cricket team and author of several cricket books; presenter of Radio 4's Down Your Way; aged 70.

PRIME MINISTER'S LIST

LIFE PEERS
Cameron, Sir Neil, Marshal of the RAF, principal of King's College, London.

Exa, Sir Derek, lately chairman, National Coal Board.

Ryder, Sir Derek, George, joint vice-chairman, Marks and Spencer, adviser to the Prime Minister on efficiency in government.

Richardson, Gordon, William Humphreys, Governor, Bank of England.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS

Baldwin, John Julian, Ganzoni, Baron, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Percival, Sir Ian, Solicitor General, MP for Southampton.

Ridley, Nicholas, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, MP for Cirencester and Tewkesbury.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

Allinson, Robert, chairman, British Shipbuilders.

Bailey, Brian, Harry, chairman, South West Regional Health Authority.

Baring, John Francis, Harcourt, chairman, Baring Brothers & Company.

Booth, Christopher Charles, director, Medical Research Council, Clinical Research Centre.

Brown, Douglas, Denison, for political services.

Broad, Alan, Wyeth, chairman, Electrical Council.

Bullock, Clifford Charles, vice-chairman, Loughborough University of Technology, for services to science education.

Cockcroft, Wilfred, Halliday, for services to education.

Courten, Terence Orby, chairman, Habitat/Mothercare.

Stormont, Darling, James Carisick, director, National Trust for Scotland.

Duncan, William Barr, McKinnon, deputy chairman, Imperial Chemical Industries.

Ehren, Sidney Alfred, William, chairman and senior Crown Agent.

Fletcher, Leslie, for political and public services.

Gardiner, Edward Lucas, for political and public service.

Grant, John Anthony, for political and public service.

Grenside, John Peter, senior partner, Pen, Marwick, Mitchell and Company.

Hillier, Harold George, for services to horiculture and for charitable services to the arts.

Hewitt, Michael Murray, actor.

Lane, David William Stenn, Stuart, lately chairman, Commission for Racial Equality.

Lewis, Kenneth, for political and public service.

Macfarlane, Norman Somerville, chairman and managing director, Macfarlane Group (Classman) and for services to industry and the arts.

Nabarro, John David Nunes, chairman of Joint Consultants Committee, most recent chairman, Physics, Middlesex Hospital.

Prichard, Edward, Weller, chairman, University Grants Committee.

Piper, David Trow, for services to art.

Pritchard, John Michael, conductor.

Robinson, Kenneth, for services to the arts.

Smith, Dudley Gordon, for political and public service.

Stedman, Theodore Morris, Master of Trinity Hall, University of Cambridge, physical secretary, Royal Society.

Temple, John Meredith, for political and public service.

Thomson, Adam, chairman and chief executive, Caledonian Aviation Group.

Walters, Frederick, Donald, for political and public service.

ORDER OF THE BATH

GC: Armstrong, Sir Robert Temple, Secretary of the Cabinet, Joint Head of the Home Civil Service.

KBE: Jones, John Lewis, attached Ministry of Defence.

Kerry, Michael James, HM Procurator General and Treasury Solicitor.

Woodford, Philip John, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Northern Ireland Office.

CB: Bird, Richard Herries, Dep Sec, Dep of Edu and Sci, Belloc, John Niall Henderson, Dep Sec, MoD, Caines, John, Dep Sec, Dep of Trade; Cunningham, David, sol to the Sec of State; Leland, dir Admin, Unilever, Wynn Estab, MoD; Frankland, Anthony Noble, dir, Imperial War Museum; Freedman, Charles, Und Sec, Dep of Customs and Exc, Gregson, Peter Lewis, Dep Sec, Cabinet Off, Irvine John Ferguson, Per Sec, Dep of the Env, N Ireland; Leland, dir Admin, Unilever, Wynn Estab, MoD; Frankland, Anthony Noble, dir, Imperial War Museum; Freedman, Charles, Und Sec, Dep of Customs and Exc, Gregson, Peter Lewis, Dep Sec, Cabinet Off, Irvine John Ferguson, Per Sec, Dep of the Env, N Ireland; Leland, dir Admin, Unilever, Wynn Estab, MoD; Frankland, Anthony Noble, dir, Imperial War Museum; Freedman, Charles, Und Sec, Dep of Customs and Exc, Gregson, Peter Lewis, Dep Sec, Cabinet Off, Irvine John Ferguson, Per Sec, Dep of the Env, N Ireland; Leland, dir Admin, Unilever, Wynn Estab, MoD; Frankland, Anthony Noble, dir, Imperial War Museum; 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Review of the year 1982

Harvests to remember, not all with pleasure

Apples, maize, cauliflowers, potatoes, peaches, cherries and even champagne grapes: 1982 was a peerless harvest year, in almost all departments, though it will not be remembered for that. Prize pumpkins outswelled all records, and the glut of roses was almost monstrous. There has never been such a grain crop in Western Europe or North America. Britain became a net grain exporter, or near it, for the first time since the passing of the Corn Laws. All this, of course, was the cause of much dismay and lamentation among farmers, not the least in the hungrier nations, where dumped produce undercut hopes of eventual agricultural self-sufficiency.

Corn and butter mountains rose, wine lakes overflowed, and subsidized massacres of tomatoes and grapes resulted on unprecedented scales. The usual concurrent famines can be taken for granted, of course, and it was wholly in character with man's general management of his planet's resources that certain large tracts of marginal sub-Antarctic grazing land were systematically sown from the air with thousands of plastic mines, thrifly made the minimum size needed to blow the foot off a man or a sheep.

That particular harvest will take some time yet to reap. The cost of the Falklands war to Britain already exceeds £1m for each islander, or the equivalent of two years' subsidy to British Rail, as well as one dead man for every eight islanders. There is no calculus for assessing the cost-effectiveness of this outlay, which would mean putting prices on life and freedom, as well as on the later consequences of letting friends down and allowing unprovoked aggression to succeed when one can prevent it. Four-fifths of the cost in blood fell on young Argentines, conscripts of a dictatorship, who never had much chance of forming or effectively expressing a view on such issues.

At the bar of British public opinion, the rape of the Falklands was judged without apparent recourse to the doctrine of contributory negligence. The nation was exhilarated — though perhaps less than most others would have been in the same position. The character of the hardware, the remoteness of the area and the diplomatic background allowed war to seem an affair far more of gallantry and far less of butchery than it can normally

be. We recognized the liberated farmsteads as profoundly unforeign. The fears which the ships left behind as they sailed were released in joy when they came back those that did come back.

If we were tempted to forget what war really was, we were soon reminded. Some argue that Israel's decision to invade the Lebanon was made easier by the Falklands example. This would be another factor to put into the moral balance-sheet, but the chances are that Israel would have gone ahead anyway. Acting ostensibly in reprisal for the shooting of her London ambassador (or in reprisal for the reprisals) Israel thrust north in an advance codenamed Operation Peace. By the time-honoured custom, the Palestinians fought from housing estates, so that their antagonists could be accused of disregard for innocent life in pursuing their aims, and the Israelis denounced this technique while energetically pressing the attack.

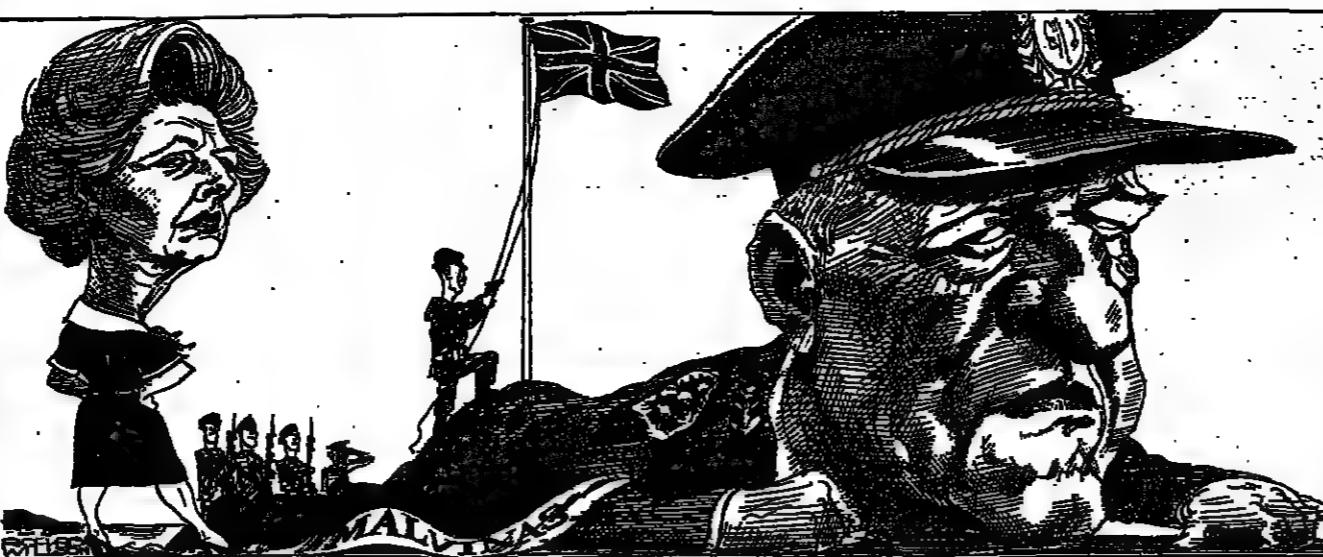
Even Israeli sources concede that at least 12,000 people died in the war, most of them non-combatants. Other estimates put the figure two or three times higher, at 14,000 or 15,000.

Whatever the world might think, most Israeli seemed to share the view of Mr Begin and Mr Sharon that this was an acceptable price to exact for security.

But Israel itself was deeply shaken by a relatively small release of blood after the PLO had sailed away. By foolish or malign oversight, the Lebanese with most cause to hate the Palestinians were given the run of their refugee camps for many hours, and slaughtered hundreds of young and old alike.

This atrocity, committed under the aegis of an army in occupation of the cities of a conquered neighbour, was a profound blow to Israel's cause in the world. Yet again it was shown how power tends to corrupt; it was felt everywhere that the Jews of all people should have known better than that Christians get at their enemies.

The fugitive Mr Yasser Arafat was received in audience by the Pope. One effect of the Lebanon war was to convince the world that the Palestinian problem was a danger to peace that needed to be solved, not merely beaten on the head at intervals of a decade or so. The Pope himself at this time often resembled a stormy petrel in the thick of the world's conflicts.



Denied invitations to Lebanon and his own troubled Poland, he rejected the strong arguments of diplomatic caution for cancelling his visit to Britain while she was actually at war with a major Catholic country: instead, he visited both combatants.

He introduced himself wittily

as the Bishop of Rome, that individual who proverbially has no jurisdiction in this realm. The hands of the dying were clasped, consecrated wafers were distributed 100,000 at a time, and nuns innured for 20 years emerged into the wicked world to cheer the passing Popemobile and whisk cameras from their draperies to catch his image. The patch of tarmac that he knelt to kiss on landing at Gatwick was dug up and framed for display as a relic.

There never was so strange a time, with a Pope in Toxteth and our frigates dodging Exocet in the South Atlantic. In the raids of the excitement a new second heir to the throne was born. In a graceful gesture of conciliation, the child was named after Mr William Hamilton, MP.

It is not easy to cast the imagination back to the political scene before those days. When the scrap metal dealers ran up their flag on South Georgia, conventional wisdom was as certain that the Tories could not win the next election as it is certain now that they cannot lose. They were running third to Alliance and Labour in the polls.

By July the Tories were 20 points ahead of the field. Politicians' reputations stood or fell according to whether they had had a "good war". Michael Foot and his fickle followers were torn between disgust at colonial adventures and abhorrence of military dictatorships, and danced ineffectually on the sidelines. But it was the Alliance which suffered most, as the sound of gunfire sent voters back to the old polarities.

As for the Prime Minister, her exultation knew no bounds. She did not quite say that she had the body of a weak and feeble woman but the heart and

stomach of a prince, but she did assert royally that we were not interested in the possibility of defeat. Yet the most enduring problems that faced her administration could not be solved by the dispatch of a task force. More vulnerable than any other industrial nation to the rigours of the worst world recession in 50 years, Britain found itself in a plight such as to cause all talk of upturns and light at the end of tunnels to falter and die away. Unemployment rose from three million to three and a quarter. The Government moved vigorously to eliminate this trend by redefining the statistics. In international conference, the developed nations met to plan to be delivered from protectionism, but not yet.

The impression left by domestic politics, however, was not of defeat, but of a year of victories. Asier went down, the NUR went down, the health service workers went down, the miners thought of picking a fight, and thought better of it. The TUC did not know which way to turn. The old dragon of inflation was bumbled, and the real disposable incomes of most households actually rose slightly. Those of the poor did not, but the poor are only a minority, and on the evidence a resigned one.

For the rest of us, this was the year when everyone began to skim the streets on roller skates, wearing earphones to enjoy their own private music sessions. One household in ten had a video recorder, twice as many as a year ago, and more than in any other country. We were harassed by dilemmas over what to watch now that the fourth TV channel had widened the choice. No wonder such a plugged-in nation was too engrossed to take up last year's insurrectionary hints from Brixton and Liverpool.

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As for the unemployed, they could cultivate their gardens (or window-boxes: Voltaire did not foresee the tower-block society). It was a rewarding activity this year. The winter was the coldest since 1895: it was colder 'one night at Braemar than it was at the South Pole. Eggs froze in the pantry, bulging out of their shells as if untidily boiled; flocks and villages were buried in snow. A short papal hibernation, what farmers call "a dropping June", to bring all into tune, and then harvest sunshines completed the conditions necessary to fill barns and larders to overflowing.

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The most notable sign of political life outside Westminster was not to do with employment, and perhaps not even much to do with the Falklands. It was the growth of the disarmament movement, agitated by the prospect of a new generation of nuclear missiles, and by rough talk from world leaders. Its influence was felt not only at Greenham Common, but also throughout western Europe, and even in the embattled body, the United States Congress.

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Help for the injured from ambulance men after the New Year's eve celebrations in Trafalgar Square ended in tragedy. Photograph: Peter Marlow.

Ambulance man tells of overturned barrier

Continued from page 1

high, 10ft long crowd control barriers.

Mr Hugh Annesley, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, said there had not been a stampede, but "a determined exodus" towards the exit by South Africa House, where the two women's bodies were found.

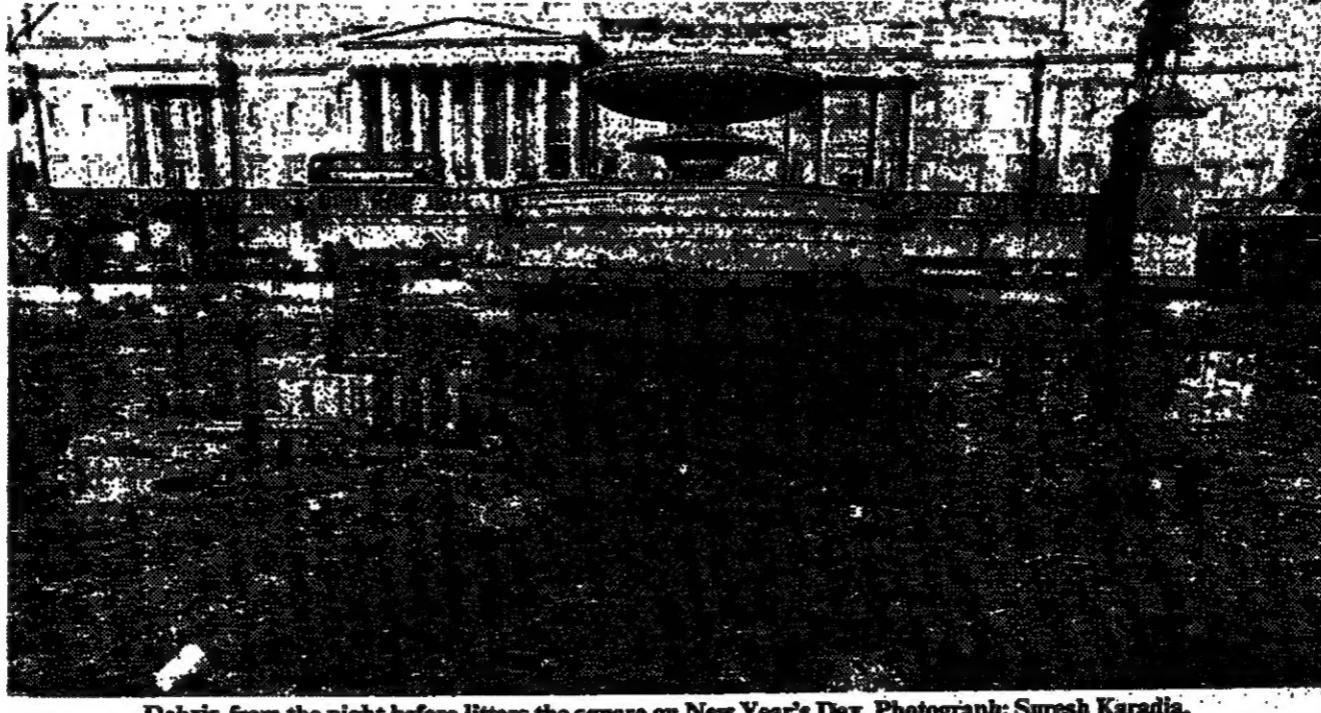
It remained a mystery yesterday why the sudden surge should have led to the two women's deaths, particularly as the crowd, although large, was estimated by police to have contained 50,000 fewer people than the previous year.

A London ambulance officer described how panicking crowds had overturned a short

section of the barrier, trampling the two women. Other eye-witnesses spoke of being carried along in the mêlée, linking hands to avoid falling over.

Mr John Gerrard, deputy commissioner of the London St John Ambulance Brigade, said about 150 people had to be taken to "recovery areas" to sleep off the effects of too much drink. He said there was an unusually high level of drunkenness.

Scotland Yard denied that there had been more drunkenness than in previous years, but Mr Eldon Griffiths, the Conservative MP who represents the Police Federation, said that could be because police tended increasingly to turn a blind eye.



Debris from the night before litters the square on New Year's Day. Photograph: Suresh Karadia.

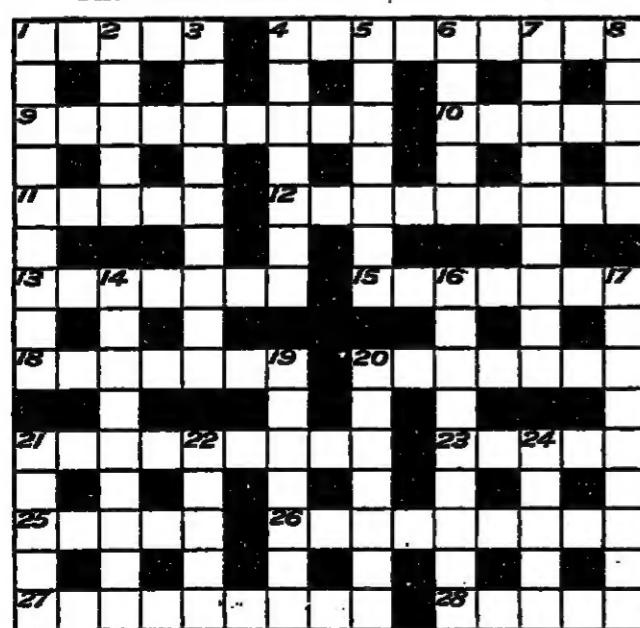
Today's events

Many museums and galleries are open today, but among those remaining closed are National

Galleries of Scotland, the Museum of London and ICA.

New exhibitions
Early Soviet Photography 1917-40, Museum and Art Gallery, Le

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,017



ACROSS

- Cast worth changing (5).
- They remain conservative only in a sartorial context (9).
- Time to back a politician, initially (9).
- Reached finally, but not without taking pains (5).
- Almost everything one gets by oneself (5).
- But not necessarily a close friend (9).
- One who loves being an addict? (7).
- Soldier spied strange nomadic types (7).
- It's breath-taking (7).
- See the authority for this area (7).
- A dodgy business if in an empty church (9).
- Record made by brick-carrier providing cover for priest (5).
- It's bad form to be out of this (5).
- Not big game (9).
- Blooming possibility of some Transatlantic travel (9).
- Something boring by the doctor, so to speak (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,015 which appeared on Saturday, December 16, 1982

Galleries of Scotland, the Museum of London and ICA.

Room for Craft work by The Guild of Lakeland Craftsmen, City Art Gallery, Exhibition Square, York (ends today).

Music

Organ recital by Gordon Bussbridge, Norwich Cathedral, 11.

Holiday travel

Roads

London and South-east: A3: Lane closures at Buster Hill, near Petersfield, Hants.

Wales and West: M4: Lane closures between junctions 22 and 23 (M40).

Midlands and East Anglia: M1: Lane closures between junctions 24 (East Midlands airport) and 25 (Derby). M2: Lane closures between junctions 7 (Worcester South) and 8 (M50).

North: M62: Lane closure between junctions 26 (Bradford) and 27 (Morely). M6: Single lane on northbound between junctions 33 (Gateshead) and 34 (Preston).

Scotland: M90: Single lane open northbound between junctions 8 (Dundee) and 9 (Cupar).

British Rail

Weekday service with some reductions, but Sunday service on Southern Region and reduced weekend services in Scotland, starting at 10am.

London Transport

Sunday services on London buses and Underground.

Anniversaries

Joseph Wedgwood died, 1795. Cleopatra born, 106 BC. Sir Edmund Hillary reached South Pole, 1958.

17 Flower for a parting guest (9).

18 It's drawn in extravagant fashion (4,3).

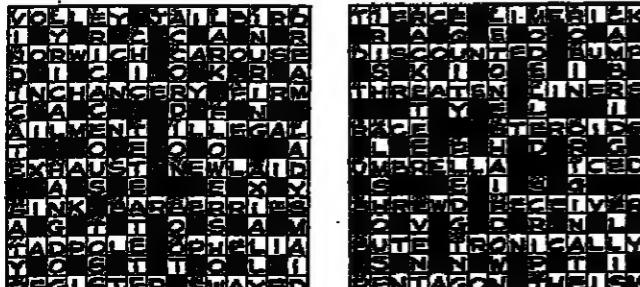
19 A vessel that could have a load of sugar on board (7).

20 A return service in India (5).

21 Live part of 17 (5).

24 Jump on board for a game (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,016 which appeared on Monday, December 20, 1982



The pound

Bank	Bank	Sells
Australia \$	1.71	26.65
Austria Sch	8.75	76.25
Belgium Fr	2.07	1.99
Denmark Kr	14.08	13.38
Finland Mark	3.95	8.45
France Fr	11.20	10.70
Germany DM	4.00	3.77
Greece Dr	129.00	120.00
Hongkong \$	10.85	10.30
Ireland Pt	1.21	1.15
Italy Lira	228.00	218.00
Japan Yen	403.00	377.00
Netherlands Gld	4.41	4.17
Norway Kr	11.27	11.22
Portugal Esc	166.00	146.00
South Africa Rd	2.21	1.95
Spain Pt	21.00	20.00
Sweden Kr	12.33	11.68
Switzerland Fr	3.39	3.17
USA \$	1.66	1.60
Yugoslavia Duk	123.00	114.00

Mans Crescent, Bolton; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 5, closed Wed and Sun (from today until Jan 30).

Last chance to see

Edmund Dulac - Illustrator and Designer, Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park, Sheffield; (ends today).

Room for Craft work by The Guild of Lakeland Craftsmen, City Art Gallery, Exhibition Square, York (ends today).

The life and architecture of Decimus Burton, Museum and Art Gallery, Johns Place, Cambridge Road, Hastings, East Sussex; (ends today).

Music

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Holiday travel

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Nature notes

The mild New Year has set birds singing earlier. Wood pigeons take up their territories and coo regularly in the morning, though they flock again in thousands to roost at night. Song thrushes, wrens, robins and hedge-sparrows can be heard at any time of the day. There is a murmur of song occasionally from the goldfinch flocks, though many British birds have left for France and Spain, which are free from cold fronts. Thrushes, song thrushes, wrens and hedge-sparrows are the first to sing at times over exposed places, max temp 3 to 5°C (32 to 41°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Changeable and windy, near coastal areas.

SEA PASSAGE: S-North Sea Strait of Dover, English Channel: S: Wind SW, strong, gales from 6 to 8, strong, gales from 9 to 11, gales from 12 to 14, gales from 15 to 17, gales from 18 to 20, gales from 21 to 23, gales from 24 to 26, gales from 27 to 29, gales from 30 to 32, gales from 33 to 35, gales from 36 to 38, gales from 39 to 41, gales from 42 to 44, gales from 45 to 47, gales from 48 to 50, gales from 51 to 53, gales from 54 to 56, gales from 57 to 59, gales from 60 to 62, gales from 63 to 65, gales from 66 to 68, gales from 69 to 71, gales from 72 to 74, gales from 75 to 77, gales from 78 to 80, gales from 81 to 83, gales from 84 to 86, gales from 87 to 89, gales from 90 to 92, gales from 93 to 95, gales from 96 to 98, gales from 99 to 101, gales from 102 to 104, gales from 105 to 107, gales from 108 to 110, gales from 111 to 113, gales from 114 to 116, gales from 117 to 119, gales from 120 to 122, gales from 123 to 125, gales from 126 to 128, gales from 129 to 131, gales from 132 to 134, gales from 135 to 137, gales from 138 to 140, gales from 141 to 143, gales from 144 to 146, gales from 147 to 149, gales from 150 to 152, gales from 153 to 155, gales from 156 to 158, gales from 159 to 161, gales from 162 to 164, gales from 165 to 167, gales from 168 to 170, gales from 171 to 173, gales from 174 to 176, gales from 177 to 179, gales from 180 to 182, gales from 183 to 185, gales from 186 to 188, gales from 189 to 191, gales from 192 to 194, gales from 195 to 197, gales from 198 to 200, gales from 201 to 203, gales from 204 to 206, gales from 207 to 209, gales from 210 to 212, gales from 213 to 215, gales from 216 to 218, gales from 219 to 221, gales from 222 to 224, gales from 225 to 227, gales from 228 to 230, gales from 231 to 233, gales from 234 to 236, gales from 237 to 239, gales from 240 to 242, gales from 243 to 245, gales from 246 to 248, gales from 249 to 251, gales from 252 to 254, gales from 255 to 257, gales from 258 to 259, gales from 260 to 261, gales from 262 to 263, gales from 264 to 265, gales from 266 to 267, gales from 268 to 269, gales from 270 to 271, gales from 272 to 273, gales from 274 to 275, gales from 276 to 277, gales from 278 to 279, gales from 280 to 281, gales from 282 to 283, gales from 284 to 285, gales from 286 to 287, gales from 288 to 289, gales from 290 to 291, gales from 292 to 293, gales from 294 to 295, gales from 296 to 297, gales from 298 to 299, gales from 300 to 301, gales from 302 to 303, gales from 304 to 305, gales from 306 to 307, gales from 308 to 309, gales from 310 to 311, gales from 312 to 313, gales from 314 to 315, gales from 316 to 317, gales from 318 to 319, gales from 320 to 321, gales from 322 to 323, gales from 324 to 325, gales from 326 to 327, gales from 328 to 329, gales from 330 to 331, gales from 332 to 333, gales from 334 to 335, gales from 336 to 337, gales from 338 to 339, gales from 340 to 341, gales from 342 to 343, gales from 344 to 345, gales from 346 to 347, gales from 348 to 349, gales from 350 to 351, gales from 352 to 353, gales from 354 to 355, gales from 356 to 357, gales from 358 to 359, gales from 360 to 361, gales from 362 to 363, gales from 364 to 365, gales from 366 to 367, gales from 368 to 369, gales from 370 to 371, gales from 372 to 373, gales from 374 to 375, gales from 376 to 377, gales from 378 to 379, gales from 380 to 381, gales from 382 to 383, gales from 384 to 385, gales from 386 to 387, gales from 388 to 389, gales from 390 to 391, gales from 392 to 393, gales from 394 to 395, gales from 396 to 397, gales from 398 to 399, gales from 300 to 301, gales from 302 to 303, gales from 304 to 305, gales from 306 to 307, gales from 308 to 309, gales from 310 to 311, gales from 312 to 313, gales from 314 to 315, gales from 316 to 317, gales from 318 to 319, gales from 320 to 321, gales from 322 to 323, gales from 324 to 325, gales from 326 to 327, gales from 328 to 329, gales from 330 to 331, gales from 332 to 333, gales from 334 to 335, gales from 336 to 337, gales from 338 to 339, gales from 340 to 341, gales from 342 to 343, gales from 344 to 345, gales from 346 to 347, gales from 348 to 349, gales from 350 to 351, gales from 352 to 353, gales from 354 to 355, gales from 356 to 357, gales from 358 to 359, gales from 360 to 361, gales from 362 to 363, gales from 364 to 365, gales from 366 to 367, gales from 368 to 369, gales from 370 to 371, gales from 372 to 373, gales from 374 to 375, gales from 376 to 377, gales from 378 to 379, gales from 380 to 381, gales from 382 to 383, gales from 384 to 385, gales from 386 to 387, gales from 388 to 389, gales from 390 to 391, gales from 392 to 393, gales from 394 to 395, gales from 396 to 397, gales from 398 to 399, gales from 300 to 301, gales from 302 to 303, gales from 304 to 305, gales from 306 to 307